4 P. M. EDITION

London Advertiser

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KUROPATKIN ENVELOPES JAPANESE COLUMN; BAGS MANY GUNS, BUT AT ENORMOUS COST; BATTLE CONTINUES WITHOUT INTERMISSION

Russians Have Slightly the Better of Last Sunday's Hard Fighting.

Have Reoccupied Shakhe and Are Concentrating Before Japanese Center.

Tokio, Oct. 18, 1 p.m.—The Russians enveloped an advanced column on Sunday, Oct. 16, and captured fourteen guns. The Russians are now concentrating in front of the left army under General Oku, and the center army under General Nodzu, and another great battle is expected.

BATTLE OF LONE TREE HILL.

Magnificent Feat of Russians in Face of Great Odds.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 18, 2:08 p.m. — The issue of the bloody drama below Mukden is still in the balance. There is no attempt to minimize the severe character of the reverses suffered by Gen. Kuropatkin last week, but as yet there has been nothing absolutely decisive. There certainly is no rout, and the war office has not yet given up all hope that Kuropatkin may be able to again resume a genuine offensive. It is asserted here that the tone which diplomats and newspapers of Tokio assumed in referring to what they seem to look upon as the closing act of the tragedy of Gen. Kuropatkin's army is certainly premature. Both armies are greatly exhausted, and the final issue probably will depend on which can regather itself the quickest. The Russians legions are terribly battered and more or less demoralized, but the splendid manner in which they went forward against Lone Tree Hill Sunday is sufficient evidence that the temper and courage of the troops are not completely shaken.

The Emperor this morning received Kuropatkin's and Sakharoff's reports of the Russian attack on and capture of the village of Shakantitzy, half-way between Lone Tree Hill and Shakhe, and simultaneously the storming of the former, thereby gaining two positions of the highest importance on the south bank of the Shakhe River.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 18, 2:08 p.m. — There was no fighting on the Russian left yesterday, and the Japanese operations on the extreme right, evidently intended to cut the railroad below the Hun River, have failed, the Japanese being unable to get beyond Sinchinpu, two miles west of the Shakhe railroad station. Field Marshal Oyama seems to be massing troops against the Russian center, and the war office here expects that he will make a desperate effort tonight or tomorrow to retake the two vital positions.

The general staff believes that the storming of Lone Tree Hill, for valor and slaughter, will occupy a place by itself in military annals. Kuropatkin, under whose eye the assault was made, rechristened it Poutiloff Hill, in honor of the men who led the attack at the head of the second brigade of the East Siberian rifle division, and who was subsequently decorated on the field with the St. George's Cross.

The hill is a precipitous, rocky height, and, although the Japanese had occupied it only a short time, they had thrown up very strong defenses. The river running at its foot increased the difficulty of the task, but it was scaled and carried successfully against the unprecedented opposition of a Japanese division, 14,000 men, with many guns. The Russian losses were terrible. The fighting on the crest of the hill was altogether with cold steel. The Russian officers, with swords aloft, leading the scaling column, were literally lifted in the air by the Japanese bayonets, and the Japanese then bayoneted the first of the Russian soldiers, who piled in the trenches. All the dead in the trenches were bayoneted, their weapons bearing marks of the dreadful combat.

The Russian line, according to the war office, still extends eastward along the Shakhe River to Uindlapu, where it crosses the Mukden-Bentsiaputze road. Further east the roads leading north from Bensihu and Fushun, whence there is a direct road to Tie Pass, are also strongly held, it being feared that Oyama might shift the weight to his right, thus reversing the situation at the opening of the operations, with Kuropatkin pressing the Japanese left, in other words duplicating the strategical disposition at Liao Yang.

While the war office holds out hope that Kuropatkin may resume the general offensive, it is privately admitted that the chances are against him, unless there is some fortunate development, it being explained that his assumption of the aggressive at Shakhe and along the railroad was vital, as the withdrawal of his left must be made under the shelter of his right.

The dispatch of the Associated Press from Mukden filed early this morning, and announcing that the artillery fire continued unceasingly throughout last night, indicates doubtlessly that there will be important developments today. No indication was given, however, of the object of the firing, or which side was the aggressive.

Some of the newspapers, notably the Russ, boldly hail the Russian success at Lone Tree Hill, as complete evidence that Kuropatkin will again make a genuine advance along the whole line, printing the announcement in big headlines: "The Russians resume the advance. Kuropatkin has crossed the Shakhe River. He has 280,000 men and 900 guns."

Jap Attack Repulsed.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 18.—The general staff has received the following dispatch from Gen. Sakharoff, dated today: "The Russians repulsed a Japanese attack on their right wing during the night of Oct. 17, and seized the village of Shalandtzy, on the bank of the Shakhe River, and east of Shakhe. The enemy strongly bombarded and captured the village, but did not advance to the attack on Lone Tree Hill, now called Putiloff Hill.

"The work of burying the dead proceeded all night long. Military honors were paid the Japanese dead.

"A considerable concentration of the enemy's troops has been observed against our center. There was no fighting yesterday on our left flank."

Not a Sedan.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 18—3:50 a.m.—The news from the front tonight is more reassuring from the Russian standpoint. The situation is still regarded as being critical, but Gen. Kuropatkin is apparently holding the Japanese firmly on his center and right wing, even having recrossed the Shakhe River, and while there are rumors of an extensive Japanese flanking movement, both on the east and on the west, there is no evidence that they are actually occurring. Gen. Kuropatkin's left wing has been heard from. The four days' fighting in front of Tumin and Saitchoun Passes resulted in the final withdrawal of the strong Russian column which had been sent to turn the Japanese right, though Gen. Mistchenko seems to have actually penetrated a considerable distance inside the Japanese line. The report of the operations of the Russian left wing is still three days old, and since that time no news has been received from this column. The situation at this date may be described as follows: Gen. Kuropatkin has slightly advanced his center, reoccupied Shakhe, south of the Shakhe River. Directly behind him, at a distance of nine miles, lies the Hun River, and across the bridges spanning the stream the Russians must retire in case they retreat on Mukden. Gen. Kuropatkin must continue to firmly hold his center and right flank in order to prevent the Japanese getting possession of the Hun River bridges. Then he will cover the withdrawal of his apparently beaten west wing. This is still uncertainty as to the disposition of this left column. Certainly it has not returned to Mukden; whether it is again advancing after its first withdrawal is not known. It is no longer a question of a Russian Sedan, though all thought of relieving Port Arthur must apparently be abandoned. Little hope is expressed that Kuropatkin will be able to continue to advance.

Jap Side of Story.

Tokio, Oct. 18, 3:30 p.m. — The Russians fiercely assaulted Gen. Oku and attacked Generals Nodzu and Kuroki on Monday night, but were everywhere repulsed with heavy losses.

Cold and Wet.

Mukden, Oct. 18. — 5:30 a.m. — It rained during the night, but the roar of the artillery did not cease for a moment. The day broke cold and with a cutting wind. The roads have been ruined by rain.

No Peace Talk.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 18, 2:08 p.m. — The idea of peace, it is asserted here, could hardly come more inopportunely with the Japanese in the full flush of victory. It has aroused only resentment, and there is no doubt that if President Roosevelt should actually attempt to open the question at this time he would meet with a rebuff.

Mukden, Oct. 17, 1:30 p.m.—The Russian forces at 11 o'clock this forenoon penetrated the Japanese center, and, it is reported, captured eleven or thirteen guns and 150 prisoners east of the railway. At another point during the day the Siberian regiments took 24 guns.

The Russian operations today have been quite successful. The Japanese, after a terrifically stubborn resistance, were compelled to retire along their whole line, losing heavily. All the trenches carried by the Russians were filled with the Japanese dead. In one not very large trench there were counted 600 corpses of Japanese.

In spite of their losses the Japanese were undaunted. They have brought up siege guns, and have left no stone unturned to retain the mastery of the situation. Every step the Russians have pushed forward today has been in the face of a superb resistance that has cost the Russians dear. The Japanese seem to be willing to fight until they are annihilated. Tomorrow will be the tenth day of the battle.

Beat Off Six Attacks

Tokio, Oct. 17, 2 p.m. — The Russians fiercely assailed Gen. Oku's left column yesterday and made six counter-attacks, all of which were successfully repulsed. At sunset, when the last telegram was sent from the field, the Russians were advancing for a seventh attack. Field Marshal Oyama reports that the Russian losses in these attacks were heavy.

The following report dealing with yesterday's events reached Tokio today:

"A small body of the enemy at Kaokuanchi retreated before our pursuit. Part of it halted at Hua Pass and part at Kaotai Pass. Our pursuing column occupied Ouanchi.

"The enemy, a brigade strong, is now assembling in a village a thousand metres to the northwest of Fenchi. His artillery remains at the eastern end of the village. A force of about two batteries of artillery is visible on the heights northwest of Ta Pass. The state of the enemy in front of the center army remained unchanged until evening.

"On Oct. 16, the enemy made six counter-attacks against our left column of the left army, but the attacks were entirely repulsed and heavy losses were inflicted on the enemy. At sunset five or six battalions of the enemy, with two or three batteries, again attacked the same column. The column is now repulsing them.

"The enemy's dead left on the field in the direction of our left army, Oct. 15, increases the total to about four thousand. Many dead remain in front of the left army, being too numerous to count quicky."

A report dealing with the Russian attack at Sienchuang (Sian Chan), in the effort to reach the Japanese communications to the Yalu River, was received last night. It says: "According to a report received from Sienchuang, the enemy retreated at first to Pintin Mountain, and later in the direction of Huachientzu and Singchien. No information has been received from the direction of Weitzuku, the enemy is stationed at Huaijen, and has not returned. Hence, he was defeated at Sienchuang. Our detachment advanced from Saimati to Chiaotao, and reached Diuhsintai without cavalry. A force of Russians, which was pursued by our cavalry, halted Oct. 14 at Chiaotao, five miles to the northeast of Minhsintai. Our detachment advanced from Sintien to Chiaotao, and pursued the enemy on Oct. 15, ten miles southwest of Kaolying."

An official estimate prepared at imperial headquarters, places the Russian force engaged in the battle of the Shakhe River at 200,000 infantry and 26,000 cavalry, with 950 guns.

Fighting Still On.

Mukden, Oct. 17, 9:40 p.m.—Cannonading is raging more fiercely than on previous days of the fight, which is now entering on the second week, can be heard here from the south. The losses on both sides have been enormous, but this is forgotten in the crowding of dreadful events upon each other. The fighting still continues without intermission.

The Chinese population of Mukden displays little alarm. Business in the streets and markets proceeds as usual. The wounded from the fight at Tumin Pass state that some positions were under fire from both sides, and that it was impossible to remove the wounded. It is alleged that Japanese searching parties working at night, hailed the wounded, and whenever reply was made in Russian, bayoneted the sufferers. Some, it is said, saved themselves by feigning death. The Russians removed about 300 wounded under fire from Japanese guns.

A Winter Campaign.

London, Oct. 17. — The Japanese minister here, Baron Hayashi, in an interview today on the result of last week's fighting, said: "The war will be continued through the winter, which in some respects is more suitable for operations than the summer. The next point of real importance to be taken is Tie Pass. When that is accomplished there is nothing to prevent the Japanese advance to Harbin."

The minister expressed the utmost confidence in the immediate continuation of the Japanese advance, adding: "With reference to the peace probabilities, I can only say that the desire for peace is but a natural feeling of humanity, and the result of the horror we all feel at the awful carnage now taking place. But it is late in the day to be terrified at what is happening. It should have been foreseen and prevented. It is not for Japan to judge when the time has arrived to talk peace. This rests with the Government of Emperor Nicholas."

London, Oct. 18.—The greatest admiration is expressed by the London newspapers today for the tenacity displayed by General Kuropatkin in protracting his retreat, but nowhere is any idea entertained that the Russians first decided success on the Shakhe River can change the character of the defeat or have any effect beyond retarding slightly the eventual Japanese advance to Mukden, and probably to Harbin, since the Japanese appear to be fully prepared for a winter campaign.

The question of intervention is hardly discussed at all, because it is believed that the Russian Government is not in any mood to accept it.

The Standard's correspondent with General Kuroki, telegraphing under date of Oct. 15, says: "Kuroki, as usual, has borne the brunt of the struggle, and sustained a majority of the casualties. We are now occupying the line of the Shakhe, with outposts near Mukden. The Russians led the initiative on the second day of the battle, when the Japanese repelled their infantry and assumed a vigorous offensive. For a time the situation at Bensihu was extremely critical, the Japanese being practically surrounded. Eventually, however, the Russians fled, leaving 1,800 dead on the field. We are now pressing the enemy away from the railway into the mountains."

What is Contraband?

London, Oct. 18. — The Anglo-Russian negotiations on the subject of contraband of war are making little progress, judging from the correspondence of the foreign office with a steamship company with the far east. The latter, before accepting consignments of locomotives, fish plates, etc., to Japanese railway companies, and raw cotton for private consignees in Japan, asked the foreign office if this class of cargo could safely be accepted.

Foreign Secretary Lansdowne made two replies, on Oct. 10 and Oct. 14. He said that the negotiations with Russia, which were still proceeding, had only resulted thus far in the admission of the principle that rice and provisions were conditionally contraband, and therefore he could not undertake to say that vessels carrying a cargo of the nature indicated would be immune from capture.

MONTREALER SUICIDES?

Man Supposed To Be M. S. Talbot Found Dead Near New York.

New York, Oct. 18.—The body of a man, supposed to be Milton S. Talbot, of Montreal, Que., was found hanging in the woods in Pelham Bay Park yesterday. A diary showed that he was at one time employed as an electrical engineer in Durban, Natal, South Africa. It showed also that he came to New Pork, Sept. 4. Several newspaper clippings referred to his invention of an explosive more powerful than dynamite, which the British Government was then testing.

WHY TARTE RESIGNS

Thinks His Running Would Injure the Conservative Party.

Montreal, Oct. 18.—Hon. Mr. Tarte's decision to retire from active politics for the present at least, has not created much of a surprise here, where the situation is well understood. It is understood that in coming to this decision the ex-minister considers that he is best suiting the interests of the Conservative party.

Mr. Tarte takes the view, it is said, that his presence in the arena would most likely give rise to a bitter and acriminous discussion, and that for the present he must efface himself. He, however, will keep a sharp watch in La Patrie, which appears today almost as a Borden mouthpiece. There is no doubt, in fact, as to Mr. Tarte's feeling towards the Government. He had a seat beside the Conservative leader both at the Windsor Hall and the Monument National, besides being a frequenter of the Lafontaine Club, the headquarters of the French Conservatives.

THE BODIES WERE PILED SIX DEEP.

London, Tuesday, Oct. 18.—Correspondents describing the carnage in the battle of the Shakhe record the terrible results of the hand-to-hand fighting. Whenever the Japanese stormed a position the Russians, after delivering volley after volley, would rush out of their trenches, meeting the assailants with bayonets, knives and clubbed rifles in endeavors to stop the advance. Hundreds were hacked to pieces with bayonets and knives, while others had their skulls crushed with rifle butts.

The surgeons on both sides found it impossible to cope with the unceasing stream of wounded. The best organized hospitals were wholly inadequate for such furious fighting. Thousands of wounded lay on the field for hours without attention, or crawled in pitiful agony seeking selp and shelter.

Thunderstorms increased the agonies of the wounded, many of whom cried to passersby to be put out of their misery, or to be taken out of the rain. Rivulets from the hillsides caused by the downpour were crimsoned with blood. Some of the heaviest Russian losses were among the Jewish, Finnish and Polish regiments. Bodies lay sometimes six deep after the hand-to-hand struggles.

Mr. Hyman Well Pleased With Outlook in Ontario

Widespread Indications That the Government's Policy Is Approved Of.

[Special to The Advertiser.]

Ottawa, Ont., Oct. 18.—Hon. Mr. Hyman arrived in Ottawa this morning to give the day to departmental business before returning to the country to work. Mr. Hyman is well satisfied with the campaign situation in Western Ontario in the 34 constituencies, which he is looking after.

When asked what the Ontario election outlook was, Mr. Hyman said: "I am not doing any forecasting or prophesying. The other side can have a monopoly of that business; however, I am well satisfied with the present situation throughout the whole of Western Ontario. I do not know of a single Liberal who is not in line. The issues are being considered in a clear way, and the indications are the performance and policy of the Government are being approved.

"The tour of Sir Wilfrid Laurier has been a triumph which has no parallel in Ontario history. Everywhere he has held meetings the enthusiasm has been unbounded, the only difficulty has been that not half the people who desired have been able to gain admission to meetings."

THE KAISER HAD FINGER IN PIE

Attempted to Prevent a Ratification of the Anglo-Tibetan Treaty.

London, Tuesday, Oct. 18.—The Pekin correspondent of the Times ascribes China's hesitation to ratify the Anglo-Tibetan treaty to the mischievous action of Baron Mumm von Schwartzenstein, the German minister, who has been co-operating with the Russian minister in bringing pressure to bear on the Chinese board of foreign affairs. The correspondent adds that the German minister also tried, with some success, to influence Mr. Conger, the American minister, against the treaty.

COMPLAINS TO COMMISSION

Collection of Car Demurrage Charges Called Illegal.

Toronto, Ont., Oct. 18. — A complaint has been forwarded by J. H. Duthie to the railway commission against the Canadian Car Service Association as a combination in restraint of trade. This association collects the demurrage charges on freight cars on Canadian railways. Duthie says the G. T. R. refused to deliver him three cars of coal which had arrived at Belleville until he paid demurrage charges. The aim of the agitation is in some way to modify the system of collecting charges.

Slugged by Thugs.

Winnipeg, Oct. 18.—James R. Tait, while walking along Henry avenue late last night, was set on by half a dozen men, who knocked him down, went through his pockets, and then attacked him with a knife and club. He was rendered unconscious and is unable to give any further particulars. When he was found, Tait's head was in a badly battered condition, while there were several large wounds over his eye, over an inch deep. It is feared his wounds may prove fatal.

Reported Short in Accounts,

Toronto, Ont., Oct. 18. — The late treasurer of the township of Shumiah, Thunder Bay District, has been reported by the provincial auditor short in his accounts, and another has been appointed. The deficit is about six hundred dollars. The deceased treasurer of Caledon Township has also been reported short about four thousand dollars.

WEATHER BULLETIN.

Tomorrow—Cooler.

London, Tuesday, Oct. 18.
Sun rises..6:35 a.m. Moon rises..2:56 a.m.
Sun sets...5:30 p.m. Moon sets..12:54 p.m.

Toronto, Oct. 17—3 p.m.

Warmer weather has prevailed from the great lakes to the Atlantic, while in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories there has been a fall in temperature. Showers have occurred locally in Manitoba and the Lake Superior district, but otherwise it is fair throughout Canada.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Dawson, 28–32; Victoria, 48–52; Kamloops, 30–54; Calgary, 30–42; Qu'Appelle, 44–46; Port Arthur, 48–64; Parry Sound, 40–68; Toronto, 34–60; Ottawa, 40–58; Montreal, 42–62; Quebec, 34–54; St. John, 42–64; Halifax, 30–66.

TORONTO.

Toronto, Oct. 18—8 a.m.

Today—Southwesterly winds; fine and warm.

Wednesday—Easterly winds; cooler; fair until night.

TEMPERATURES.

Stations.	8 a.m.	Min.	Weather.
Calgary	34	26	Fair
Winnipeg	40	25	Cloudy
Parry Sound	50	48	Clear
Toronto	56	46	Clear
Ottawa	52	46	Fair
Montreal	48	40	Cloudy
Quebec	44	42	Rain
Father Point	38	34	Cloudy

WEATHER NOTES.

The weather has become much cooler in the Northwest Territories, Manitoba and Quebec, but continuing fine and warm in Ontario. A storm is developing over the Southwest States, and is likely to pass across the great lakes on Thursday.

The highest and lowest readings of the thermometer at the local observatory for the 24 hours ended at 8 p.m. Monday were: Highest, 70°; lowest, 30°.

THE CAMPAIGN IN MIDDLESEX

Mr. Calvert Is All Right in the West Riding—Mr. Boston Bound to Win.

Strathroy, Oct. 17. — Since the recent nominations here for the Dominion House, the opposing candidates, Messrs. W. S. Calvert, ex-M. P., and George A. Stewart, have settled down to a steady personal canvass of the entire riding, and a good, clean and friendly contest will result. Both candidates are decidedly popular, each having resided in West Middlesex for many years. The chances are in favor of Mr. Calvert, who, besides having secured a good majority at the last election, is favored by the additional support received through the annexation of a portion of the south riding by the redistribution bill. The south riding went strong for the Liberal candidate, Malcolm McGugan, so that Mr. Calvert's majority will undoubtedly be large. It was claimed in certain quarters here that jealousy had been aroused in the Liberal ranks through the apparent shelving of Mr. McGugan, whose friends had expected that he would secure the nomination for the west riding. Such, however, is not the case. At the Liberal convention Mr. McGugan firmly declined the nomination, and was the mover that Mr. Calvert's selection be made unanimous, which was accordingly done.

BOSTON BOUND TO WIN.

A report has reached here from the north riding that Mr. Drummond, the Conservative candidate, has declined the nomination there, and that Mr. Ratz, the former Liberal candidate, is opposing Mr. Boston on the Independent ticket. The Conservatives have now held three conventions and have failed to produce a candidate. Mr. Boston's election is assured. Middlesex will send four Liberal representatives to the next Parliament.

A SLANDEROUS ATTACK

Mr. Aylesworth Replies to Charge of Unbelief.

Bowmanville, Oct. 17.—With tears in his eyes and scarcely able to control his emotion, A. B. Aylesworth, K.C., at his first public meeting in this town tonight, made reference to a circular which, it was said by a previous speaker, ex-Mayor Huycke, of Cobourg, was being circulated through the riding, attacking his religious belief.

"The public platform is no place to discuss the religious views or religious creed of any man, and least of all should I appear before you in public, making any party issue of anything of that sort. I have in regard to that slanderous charge to make that answer, which alone any man placed in the position I find myself in that respect, can make, an absolutely unqualified denial. I have never said, I have never done, I have never thought anything that would deserve the charge that I was an unbeliever in the existence of an Almighty God. I am not in that position, thank God for it. I want to say but this more. I had a mother. I think the best mother any boy ever had. She is a saint in Heaven now, but I thank Heaven she is not alive to hear that thing said."

He paused a moment, then continued. "Now, gentlemen, I want to forget such things. Judge me by what I answer, by what I do."

One Year for Bigamy.

Montreal, Que., Oct. 18. — One year's imprisonment was the sentence given today to Walter Tedford, a negro, who created a record as a bigamist, by marrying two white women.

Baptist Finances.

Toronto, Oct. 18. — The Baptist convention of the Union of Ontario and Quebec continued this morning, with a discussion of the Grand Ligne Mission work, Quebec. The financial statement of the mission showed receipts, $18,178; disbursements, $25,064; deficit, $6,885; $11,000 was added to the building fund and $14,000 to the endowment fund. The superannuation fund receipts were $3,951. The total of this fund is now $23,000. Ten ministers and seven widows are supported.

CONS. DID NOT GET LA PRESSE

Liberals Have Control of the Big French Sheet.

CONTINUES SUPPORT OF LAURIER

Borden's Party Were Hot-Foot After the Influential French Journal, But Failed.

Toronto, Oct. 17. — La Presse, the French-Canadian newspaper of Montreal, has not been bought by the Conservatives, neither has it withdrawn its allegiance to the Laurier Government. Both these reports, telegraphed broadcast from Montreal on Saturday and Sunday, were denied today by persons who spoke with authority.

It is true that La Presse has been sold, but it is not true that it is now controlled by Rodolphe Forget, stockbroker, and Conservative candidate in Charlevoix; Hugh Graham, president of the Montreal Star, and others. The new owners are J. N. Greenshields, a personal friend of Sir Wilfrid Laurier; David Russell, formerly of St. John, N. B., and other Liberals. They have formed a joint stock company, and the letters patent will be issued shortly. The change in ownership will in no particular affect the policy or management of La Presse. Treffle Berthiaume will continue at the helm, and Arthur Dansereau has been re-engaged as managing editor on a long term contract, and at an increased salary. Mr. Dansereau, who went to New York last week, will return to Montreal tomorrow morning, when he will repudiate the report concerning the alleged transfer of La Presse to Conservative interests and his own reported removal.

One paragraph of the Montreal dispatch reads: "The deal was negotiated by Mr. J. N. Greenshields and Mr. David Russell. However, Mr. Graham emphatically denies the part attributed to him, and all the others are out of the city, except Mr. Berthiaume, and he is non-committal. This much at least can be accepted as pretty near the truth: La Presse had certain financial arrangements to make, and it was found advisable to hand the control over to a group of gentlemen whose political opinions have not been in sympathy with it."

Messrs. Greenshields and Russell are not Conservatives. This fact is known, but the $750,000 that they paid for La Presse passed through a Conservative banker's hands, and he at once jumped to the conclusion that it was a Conservative purchase, whatever the logic by which that impression was reached. The new Presse Company will be capitalized at $1,100,000.

Those in the inner circles say that the Conservative party in Quebec have been looking with covetous eyes for some time. It claims a circulation of 78,000, and undoubtedly is the most influential of the French-Canadian papers. This yearning on the part of the Conservatives took definite form, and money was being raised for the purpose of acquiring it. The Liberals were not asleep, however, and when La Presse was bought and sold, it was not Mr. Graham's $800,000 and Mr. Forget's $300,000, as rumored, that closed the incident.

"The personnel of La Presse will be unchanged." The press was told this morning, "and Sir Wilfrid Laurier will be supported, as usual. Do not believe in their entirety all the hopeful tidings the Conservatives are sending from the Province of Quebec, and let me tell you this, Mr. Casgrain will be defeated in Montmorency. As for Montreal, Mr. Borden will lament the loss of his one lone supporter in Montreal when the polls close on voting day."

GIRL HANDLES RIFLE

Mrs. Villiers, of Barrie, Shot Through the Body.

Barrie, Oct. 18.—A distressing accident occurred here yesterday morning, and two houses are shrouded in gloom. A young girl named Miss May Slidden was handling a 32-calibre rifle at the back door of her father's house, when it discharged. The bullet struck Mrs. Mary Villiers, a lady about 55 years of age, and passed completely through her body. The accident happened about 11 o'clock, and though Mrs. Villiers is suffering great pain, it is hoped the result will not be serious.

In Peril of Flames.

Wilmington, Del., Oct. 18.—A disastrous fire is raging at Rehoboth, Del., a summer resort. The fire started in the home of Mrs. King, which was soon destroyed, together with the Townsend and Brayton hotels, the cottage of Mayor Thompson, and a large hotel, and two cottages owned by Dallas Marvil. A score of cottages were on fire. Aid was sent from Wilmington, but it is feared that the entire northern end of the town will be destroyed before assistance arrives.

WANTS CANADIANS TO DO, NOT BLOW

Parkin Hopes Men for Oxford Will Be Modest.

CONTEMPT FOR TWO OBJECTS

Dislikes the Cry "Canada for Canadians," and That Our Educational System Is the Best in World.

London, Oct. 18.—Mr. T. R. Cloughner, the president, presided over a luncheon of the Canadian Society of London, held at the Holborn Restaurant, London, on Thursday, Oct. 6, at which Dr. Parkin was the chief guest.

The chairman, in introducing Dr. Parkin to the company, said that he had left his impress upon Canada to an extent which could only be realized as time went on. Personally, he wished that they still had him in Canada, instead of his energies being spread all over the world.

Dr. Parkin said that any of them who were familiar with Oxford could easily understand that when it was suddenly announced at Oxford that two hundred young men from Arizona and Queensland and America and Rhodesia, and from the Northwest Provinces were going to be projected into their classical circles, that there were persons whose nerves were distinctly shaken. He could vouch for the fact that the learned men had a distinct conception of the Buffalo Bill boy, and such like coming to Oxford and treading up the high street. But these fears he had had to relieve, and, knowing Canada as he did, and knowing the people and the intellectual ideals of the people, he had had the utmost confidence in assuring his Oxford friends that while occasionally they might send crude material, yet at any rate they would have earnest workers, men who were bent on doing the best they could—men with purpose and character in them. He felt from his knowledge of the colonies that they need have no fear upon that. And Oxford had risen splendidly to this, and they had immediately made arrangements that they should receive these men. Every man this year was being entered at the college to which he was put; the whole list was now complete, and their 75 men would go this year, 75 next year, and 38 the next year would be entered at Oxford.

There were two objects in Canada for which he had an absolute contempt—one was the feeling of "Canada for the Canadians," and the other was that they had got the best educational systems in the world. They had not got anything like the best in the world. They must go to France, Italy, Germany, etc., and when they had got the best of all these systems then let them come back and pour it out upon their country. If he could send every young Canadian over every continent in the world, and bring back every good thing he found, and then devoted himself to the service of Canada, he would be doing the greatest thing possible. (Hear, hear.) The greatest advantage of Oxford was, in his view, that it conferred "the comparative idea," and the democracy ruse at Oxford was unequaled in America. What was going to become of the most wonderful results of their scholarships was to get into the American mind the comparative idea. (Laughter.) One of the conceptions of the colonial invasion of Oxford pictured a time

"When all Australia came to boll

Its 'bully' in the quad."

This was only the beginning of their movement; they could not see how the idea was going to shape itself, but they had just little indications, and Dr. Parkin proceeded to quote instances of recent colonial appointments to high educational positions at home. Young Englishmen were going to feel that those in the remotest parts of the empire had as much right to call this their country, and the man at the other end to feel that he was going to have recognition wherever he was working.

He was particularly happy about the group of Canadian young men they had this year. He did hope that their Canadian fellows would be marked this next year by their extreme modesty by the little they had to say, and the great deal they did. That, he thought, was the great point in this country for Canadians generally. He did not think there was anything he was so sensitive about in their Canadian people as that they should "do," and not "blow"—that they should accomplish things.

A hearty vote of thanks was passed to Dr. Parkin for his address.

KING GEORGE'S FUNERAL

Corpse of Saxony's Late Monarch Removed to Dresden.

Dresden, Oct. 18. — A weird and solemn impression was made by the transfer of the body of the late King George of Saxony on board an Elbe steamer at Pillnitz last night. Darkness was closing when the casket, preceded by a procession of court officials and the most trusted of the palace servants, bearing torches, was carried between lines of military to the deck of the steamer. The new King and the highest dignitaries of the state witnessed the transfer from the balcony of the palace. The vessel moved away with the current. Its arrival here was greeted with the booming of cannon and the tolling of all the bells in the city. The casket was received at the landing stage by military and civil dignitaries and deputations from all parts of the country, who formed in procession and escorted it to the Catholic Court Church.

The Students Bought Up For Borden's Procession

$1.50 Per Head and Liquor Ad Lib in the Montreal Conservative Parade.

Montreal, Oct. 17. — The Witness, whose political independence is seldom impugned, publishes the following today:

The Conservative campaign fund is without doubt considerably lighter today than it was before the big procession on Saturday night, which purported to be representative of the friends and supporters of Mr. Borden. Numerically the demonstration was of huge dimensions, but that is easily accounted for when the fact is known that at least twelve students, and doubtless many more who took part, were offered $1 50 each to do so, the contract calling not only for their presence, but also the unstinted use of their lungs and vocal organs in wild, hilarious acclaims of the chieftain. Some of the boys, with cooler heads and sounder judgment, were highly indignant at this barefaced attempt to corrupt them, and did not hesitate to say so in language more forcible than elegant. Others, however (there were over 1,000 in the procession), like all students, ever ready for a little excitement with a latent prospect of a shindy at the wind-up, fell into the trap and accepted the lucre, in nine cases out of ten with never a thought of the heinous nature of the whole thing. Every one rode in cabs, as much ground had to be covered, and it never would have done for the boys to drop out before all the divisions had been covered and an equal amount of noisy enthusiasm had been distributed among the electors without fear or favor. But the organizers of the party demonstration did not stop there. During the four hours the procession paraded the streets from the extreme east to St. Henri and back again, frequent stops were made, when a rush would be made for the nearest saloon, where liquor ad lib was served out to all who would imbibe.

J. H. CHAPMAN & CO.

"THE BUSY STORE"

For Cool Nights

At these prices comfort costs less than it ought. It's positively dangerous to sleep with open windows and insufficient bed covering.

Gray Fleeced Blankets, 78c a Pair.

48 pairs Gray Fleeced Blankets, the regular $1.00 size (for double beds) and $1.00 quality. These Blankets have manufacturers' slight imperfections, scarcely noticeable. On sale Wednesday 78c pair, instead of $1.00.

$2.38 20 pairs only, White All-Wool Blankets, full five-pound weight, double bed size. Regular value $3.00 pair. While they last, Wednesday.....$2.38 pair **$2.38**

WHITE BED SPREADS.

One case more our favorite White Crochet Bed Spreads, the very best goods on the market at $1.25. On sale Wednesday under wholesale price. **98c**

White Lawn.

Bought job—12 pieces White Lawn, 38 inches wide. On sale Wednesday at 6½c yard. **6½c**

Flannelette and Apron Gingham Ends.

At 8c Yard 250 Remnants from mill. Striped Flannelette, suitable for underwear purposes, lengths vary from 1½ to 12 yards. Regular 10c to 15c yard. On sale Wednesday, 8c yard.

At 10c Yard 75 mill end Remnants of Apron Gingham, 36 inches wide, light, medium and dark colors, fancy borders. Regular selling price 12½c yard. On sale Wednesday 10c yard.

Five pieces open stripe White Muslin selling at 5c yard.

J. H. CHAPMAN & CO. | J. H. CHAPMAN & CO.

AVERAGES OF BIG PLAYERS

Wagner, of Pittsburg, Leads the List—Twenty-Eight Are Over .275.

New York, Oct. 18.—Following are the official batting averages of National League players with a percentage of .275 or better, who participated in fifteen or more championship games during the season of 1904, as compiled by Secretary H. C. Pulliam:

Wagner, Pittsburg, .349; Doulin, Cincinnati and New York, .329; Beckley, St. Louis, .325; Seymour, Cincinnati, .313; Grady, St. Louis, .313; Chance, Chicago, .310; Dunn, New York, .309; Clark, Pittsburg, .306; Beaumont, Pittsburg, .301; Titus, Philadelphia, .296; Gessler, Brooklyn, .290; McGann, New York, .286; Schulte, Chicago, .286; Delehanty, Boston, .285; Dolan, Cincinnati, .284; Odwell, Cincinnati, .280; Bresnahan, New York, .284; Browne, New Pork, .283; Smoot, St. Louis, .281; Devlin, New York, .281; Kelley, Cincinnati, .281; Shannon, St. Louis, .289; Lumley, Brooklyn, .279; H. McCormick, New York and Pittsburg, .279; Magee, Philadelphia, .277; Mertes, New York, .276; Lush, Philadelphia, .276; Lauterborn, Boston, .275.

TWO CHAMPIONS ARE MATCHED

Boston Americans and New York Nationals Will Battle for World's Honors.

The Boston Americans and the New York Nationals are to play for the world's championship. President Brush, of the New York National League Baseball Club, has at last signified his willingness to a series of games for the baseball championship of the world. His plan is a conditional one, providing for approval of the acceptance of the American League champions' challenge by the whole National League before the series is arranged. In event of approval being given it is Mr. Brush's intention to arrange for the championship series to be played next spring. The decision was made known through a letter sent today to President Pulliam, of the National League. In making the letter public President Pulliam said: "I believe that this is the right way to arrive at the desired series for the world's championship. I think the suggestions of Mr. Brush are proper and sportsmanlike. They have my hearty approval."

GOLF.

MISS SHAW-WOOD'S PRIZE.

Miss Shaw-Wood has offered a prize to be given for the best score (with handicap), made on the London Golf Club links during the week commencing Oct. 24. Members will be allowed to enter as many scores as they wish, but all scores must be initialed by an opponent. All desiring to play for the prize must enter scores this week, Oct. 17, so that handicaps can be arranged.

It has been found possible to take very frequent photomicrographs of crystals during their birth and growth.

C. A. H. L. IN GOOD SHAPE FOR SEASON

Westmount Will Play in the League—Referees To Be Tried on Ice.

Montreal, Oct. 17.—The annual meeting of the Canadian Amateur Hockey League was held Saturday night. There was little of special notice, with the exception of the admittance of the Westmount Hockey Club into the senior series in place of the Ottawas. The action of the Westmounts is somewhat remarkable, as they applied for and received admittance into the Federal Amateur Hockey League on Friday evening, and it is now a question as to which league they will stand by. Westmount claimed that their application was one of last year's when Ottawa was dropped, and they intended to stand by the F. A. H. L. It was also decided to give the two-men system an opportunity of qualifying itself, and the first game will see a referee and umpire, the same as in football. The election of officers for the coming year resulted as follows: President, H. J. Trihey, Shamrocks; first vice-president, F. S. Stocking, Quebec; second vice-president, F. W. McRobie, Victoria; honorary secretary-treasurer, H. Shaw, Montreal.

JOE BOWKER GOT DECISION OVER NEIL

Englishman Defeated Californian for the Bantam Championship.

At the National Sporting Club, London, Eng., last night Joe Bowker, of England, defeated Frank C. Neil, of San Francisco, in a 20-round battle for the bantamweight championship and a purse of $2,500. Both the pugilists were in fine condition. The Englishman was a slight favorite at 11 to 10, but Neil was well supported by many influential Americans. The early rounds were rather in the American's favor, and in the 9th round he almost had Bowker beaten. From that time forward Bowker greatly improved, and administered a lot of punishment, which Neil sustained in plucky fashion. It was an interesting fight throughout.

$100 REWARD, $100

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

In New York the trade of horseshoeing is almost monopolized by Irishmen.

You can trust a medicine tested 60 years

Sixty years of experience, think of that! Experience with Ayer's Sarsaparilla; the original Sarsaparilla; the strongest Sarsaparilla; the Sarsaparilla the doctors endorse for thin blood, weak nerves, exhaustion, general debility. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

THE YOUNG ONES WANT A PLACE

London Juniors Well Advanced in the Game of Football—Match With Woodstock.

The juniors held another fine practice last night. The young ones are all anxious for a place on the team, and they are nearly all fast enough to qualify for one. Whoever picks the team for next Saturday's game will have a difficult thing to do. Twelve only can be played and as many more than that are anxious to do so. Arrangements for a match with the Woodstock College team have been made for next Saturday, so that the surplus players will still have a chance to get into the game. It will be played in Woodstock, and should draw a large crowd in that place. Although the junior boys look like winners, they will have to stay right with the game and practice hard.

The junior teams in this district are remarkably well-matched. Petrolea defeated Sarnia and London, but was beaten at Stratford. London defeated Sarnia and Stratford, but got the smaller end of the score with Petrolea. Now, Sarnia beat Stratford once, and the latter defeated Petrolea on Saturday last.

AFTER THE GAMES.

It is just thirteen years ago that the Tigers put the Forest City out of the senior game by beating them 65 points to 0.—Hamilton Herald. The Herald, judiciously, perhaps, doesn't mention a few of the games that have been played since during those thirteen years.

The Londons have the material for a strong team, and they should not be discouraged. They did well to hold the Tigers down in the first half. Labatt is a clever little half-back and worked hard all the way through. McMahen played a good game at quarter; Alexander made a number of costly muffs behind the line.—Frank Woodworth, in the Mail and Empire.

The Hamilton Spectator says that the London boys went home discouraged and disheartened. The Spec. knows very little of London's mettle.

A full practice will be held tonight at 7:30. Both seniors and juniors must turn out and get into condition.

London has some good material. Its weakness is on its half-back line.—Hamilton Times.

Some new men were out last night. F. S. McArthur, with a few practices, will make a husky wing or center man.

Billy Rowlands played a fine game on Saturday last. "Stout" Carmichael and he make two very burly opponents.

Ramsay, Hamilton's full back, is recovering from the injury that he received in Saturday's game. Kauffman, whose collarbone was broken, is also doing well.

The Indians beat Albright in the American Rugby game by 100 to 0 on Saturday. Some of the other scores were very large.

Some of the London players will have to develop their dormant ability to convert trys. There was a time when Jack McNee and Harry Peel rarely ever missed kicking a goal.

The treatment accorded Petrolea by Stratford on Saturday was very unwisely given. Stratford plays in Petrolea at an early date and the Oil Town boys are likely to return hospitality in a like manner.

A "CHINESE HONEYMOON"

Second Appearance of the Charming Comedy at the Grand.

That charming and delightful musical comedy, "A Chinese Honeymoon," made its second appearance at the Grand last night before a large audience, and the welcome extended it by Londoners appeared to have lost none of its former fervor. There are numerous changes in the cast since its initial appearance here last winter, in some instances for the better, but as a whole the performance does not run quite as smooth as formerly. However, there have been no alterations in the play. There are the same scintillating dialogue, catchy music, handsome costumes and deliciously funny situations that have placed this musical comedy somewhat above similar pieces of recent production. The misadventures of Mr. Pineapple, his charming bride and her sextette of bridesmaids in the city of Ylang Ylang, which is anywhere in the Celestial Empire, are too well known to need more than mere mention. Fi-Fi, as personated by Miss Lilian Reed, made an immediate hit. The supporting company is fair. Mr. Kiernan as Pineapple is an improvement on last season's personator of the role.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Marthaville, Oct. 18. — The Conservatives of East Lambton met in convention here on Saturday evening. The principal speakers were Mr. Hanna, former member for the local House, and Jos. Armstrong, who seeks re-election to the House of Commons. There were barely a hundred in the audience, and the meeting was greatly lacking in enthusiasm. The speeches of Messrs. Hanna and Armstrong were largely a denunciation of the Government's policies. Mr. Hanna being questioned by one of the audience as to his opinion of the duty reduced on crude oil, refused to make a statement one way or the other.

Tarte Not to Run.

Montreal, Oct. 17. — The Patrie, Mr. Tarte's paper, announces tonight that Mr. Tarte has made it known to his friends that he will not be a candidate for the House of Commons in this election.

Independent Leaves Field.

Ottawa, Oct. 17.—It is announced today that Dr. Gabourage, the Independent Liberal candidate in Pontiac, has withdrawn, leaving the field to G. F. Hodgins, the straight Liberal, and Gerald Brabazon, Conservative.

Premier for Montreal.

Montreal, Oct. 17.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier, it is announced, will speak at the Monument Nationale and at Sohmer Park here next Monday night.

Cartwright at Winnipeg.

Winnipeg, Oct. 17.—Sir Richard Cartwright arrived in the city from the east today and was met at the depot by a large number of prominent Liberals. He will address a mass meeting in the auditorium rink tomorrow night. It is probable an immense crowd will hear him.

Use Provincial Lists.

Ottawa, Oct. 17. — The circular being sent out by the secretary of state, dealing with the voters' lists in the unorganized districts of Ontario, informs county judges, sheriffs, magistrates, clerks of the peace, returning officers and others interested in the preparation, revision and utilization of the voters' lists, that the order-in-council of Aug. 25 was predictated on the assumption that the provincial lists, then in course of preparation, would not be completely revised in time for the approaching federal election, but they are instructed the provincial lists are to be adopted in preference to the federal list. Returning officers are further instructed that if lists are not ready in time to be sent to Ottawa by the 21st of October to be printed, they should be forwarded in manuscript to the deputy-returning officers.

For West Toronto.

Toronto, Oct. 17. — The Liberals of West Toronto tonight unanimously nominated A. T. Hunter, barrister, son of Dr. John Hunter, registrar of friendly societies in the Ontario civil service. No ballot was required. E. B. Osler is the Conservative candidate.

WEST ELGIN CONSERVATIVES

Mr. Wm. Jackson, of Southwold, Chosen as Candidate.

St. Thomas, Oct. 17. — The Conservatives in convention at Dutton today, chose Mr. Wm. Jackson, of Southwold, as their candidate for West Elgin.

Wr. Jackson, of Southwold; T. W. Kirkpatrick, of Rodney; A. M. McIntyre, of Dutton; T. W. Crothers, St. Thomas; B. McKillop, West Lorne; Alds. Meehan, Lawrence and Ponsford, of St. Thomas; Ex-Warden E. M. McKellar, Arch McKillop, and C. McPherson, of St. Thomas, were nominated, but all withdrew except Messrs. Jackson and Kirkpatrick.

The ballot resulted in the selection of Mr. Jackson, and Mr. Kirkpatrick moved to make it unanimous, amid ringing cheers.

What Causes Appendicitis

The commonest cause of appendicitis is constipation. Every doctor says so. When you require physic don't use a cheap drastic pill, get Dr. Hamilton's Pills, which are made from the private formula of one of the greatest physicians in England. Dr. Hamilton's Pills strengthen the stomach, regulate the bowels and prevent any tendency to appendicitis. In one day you feel the tremendous benefit of Dr. Hamilton's Pills. By purifying the blood and cleansing the system they prevent Dr. Hamilton's Pills, sold everywhere in 25 cent boxes with yellow cover; get the genuine.



Mr. C. W. Bennett, the lessee and manager of the London Vaudeville Theater, is in this city, and is much pleased with the manner in which the local manager, Mr. Fleming, has made preparation for the grand opening on Monday next. Already there has been quite a considerable inquiry for tickets, and Mr. Fleming has determined to keep the box office open Friday and Saturday of this week from 9 a.m. till 9 p.m. each day. This will afford patrons of the house an opportunity of securing their tickets right away.

Professor W. O. Stevens, pianoforte specialist and musical director, arrived here from New York today. He has been engaged by the London Vaudeville Theater, and will immediately take up his duties.

Looking for Jobs.

Denver, Col., Oct. 18. — The strike of coal miners of district No. 15, United Mine Workers of America, which has been on for a year, has been practically closed up, according to a dispatch to the News from Trinidad. The commissaries are closed, most of the tents have been taken down, and the men are looking for situations wherever they can get them.

Snowstorm in Wyoming.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Oct. 18. — The worst snowstorm of the season is raging through this section. The storm is accompanied by a high wind.



THE WEATHER TODAY—Fine and warm.

Store Closes at Six O'Clock Every Night

Our Exclusive Millinery Models

Without a single exception we hold our collection of Trimmed Hats to be the most distinctive and exclusive presented this autumn. Birds of Paradise, Paradise Ospreys in rich coque de roche, and a great showing of stylish hats, most of which introduce the high crown and high rolling side.

Walking Skirts.

We know you haven't seen such beautiful Walking Skirts as we have been showing. Their equal is not in London. It may be that you haven't looked through our stock; if not, there's no time to lose, as those who see are delighted. The three new shades so much wanted are here—heather, coque de roche and tangerine. Our low prices have made many sales.

One pleasing style in vicuna, seven gore, side panels of cording, point cross-straps and buttons, finished at bottom with clustered rows of stitching, perfectly made. One of our own and best value. Only.....

Handsome Dark Brown Walking Skirt, nine gore, panel seams, open box-pleats, finished in fancy patterns and buttons, nicely stitched at bottom and faced with velvet. Our own style, new design—value unequaled. For..... **$4.50**

Stylish Dark Green Tweed Skirt, sixteen gore, each seam raised and finished at bottom with open flare and fancy pattern in buttons, inverted pleat, perfectly finished..... **$8.50**

Dark Green Tweed, nine gore, panel seams, side panels of wide folds and point yoke effects, inverted pleat, neatly stitched. Our own make and splendid style..... **$8.00**

Ladies' Dainty Aprons Low Priced.

Kitchen Aprons in good, strong gingham, blue and white check, large full size, neatly made. Special, only..... **25c**

White Lawn Aprons with bib, and straps over shoulders, fine lawn, finished with deep hem, good value. For..... **35c**

Linen Aprons (made in England) for kitchen work, extra width, pleated, with bib, straps and pocket, best quality..... **40c**

Fine White Lawn Apron, point bib and frills over shoulders, neatly hemstitched, pleated front, finished with deep hem, beautiful goods, dressy. Only..... **45c**

Plain, White Finished English Linen Aprons, good width, large hemstitched bib. Best value, only..... **65c**

Unbleached Linen Aprons, large size, fancy bib straps and pockets, all bound with white cotton. Indispensable in the kitchen and work-room. Rare value..... **75c**

Superior Furs at Drygoods Prices.

Our Fur trade has increased wonderfully this season. As the fact becomes better known that we sell superior quality of skins at drygoods prices, we win more customers. Nowhere else will you find as perfect furs at such reasonable prices. We guarantee first quality of skins and satisfaction in every respect, or money refunded.

Beautiful sets in Stone Marten, one of the most fashionable furs of the day, one of the most lasting.

Alaska Sable Ruffs, best quality sable, prices ranging from $8.00 to $55.00. Alaska Sable Muffs to match ruffs, in round or empire style.

Black Tibet Sets, beautiful glossy curl, long boas and round or empire muff; a nice dressy fur for elderly ladies as well as the young.

Children's Gray Lamb and White Tibet Sets, in all sizes from one year up.

Children's White Carriage Sets. Lower prices than you would expect for such dainty rugs.

SMALLMAN & INGRAM 149, 151 and 153 Dundas Street.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

Oct. 17.—At New York—San Marios, from Galveston; Furnessia, from Glasgow; Vaderland, from Antwerp.

At Father Point—Milwaukee, from Liverpool.

At London—Montrose, from Montreal; Minneapolis, from New York.

At Fiume—Pannonia, from New York.

At Liverpool—Sardinian, from Montreal; Lake Erie, from Montreal; Montfort, from Montreal.

At Glasgow—Laurentian, from New York.

At Rotterdam—Potsdam, from New York.

At Cherbourg—Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, from New York.

At Antwerp—Zeeland, from New York.

Corns Kill Pleasure

No fun in walking with corns. To cure in 24 hours, apply Putnam's Corn Extractor. It's painless, doesn't burn, takes out the corn, roots and all. Use only Putnam's, it's the best.

To the World's Fair, St. Louis, Via the C. P. R.-Wabash Short Line.

The World's Fair is a grand success. In all probability, none now living will see anything of its character approaching it in grandeur and magnitude, and the C. P. R. is the best route to go by, as it saves many hours of travel and lands passengers right at the main entrance to the World's Fair Grounds before going to the Union Depot. Excursion tickets are on sale daily until Dec. 1. Passengers leaving London on our No. 3 at 11:35 a.m., will arrive at the exposition grounds at noon next day. Call on W. Fulton for timetables, tickets, descriptive folder, and all information. 33-k

At least a half dozen women in the business and professional life of Chicago receive $10,000 per year from their vocations.

Piles To prove to you that Dr. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for each and every form of itching, bleeding and protruding piles, the manufacturers have guaranteed it. See testimonials in the daily press and ask your neighbors what they think of it. You can use it and get your money back if not cured. 60c a box, at all dealers or EDMANSON, BATES & Co., Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Ointment

SUFFER NO MORE.—There are thousands who live miserable lives because dyspepsia dulls the faculties and shadows existence with the cloud of depression. One way to dispel the vapors that beset the victims of this disorder is to order them a course of Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, which are among the best vegetable pills known, being easy to take and are most efficacious in their action. A trial of them will prove this.

Oklahoma, the youngest territory, has 352 newspapers.

Colds

How often you hear it remarked: "It's only a cold," and a few days later learn that the man is on his back with pneumonia. This is of such common occurrence that a cold, however slight, should not be disregarded.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy

has gained its great popularity and extensive sale by its prompt cures of this most common ailment. It always cures and is pleasant to take. It counteracts any tendency of a cold to result in pneumonia.

Price 25c, Large Size 50c.

THERE IS NOTHING equal to Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator for destroying worms. No article of its kind has given such satisfaction.

MAGIC BAKING POWDER

PURE AND WHOLESOME. ONE POUND CAN 25c

E. W. GILLETT COMPANY LIMITED TORONTO, ONT.

RAILWAYS AND NAVIGATION.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

$16.05 ST. LOUIS AND RETURN.

From London, good for 15 days. Stopover at Canadian points, and at Detroit and Chicago. Proportionate rates from other points.

Through sleeper for St. Louis leaves London 11:35 p.m. daily.

Apply to any Canadian Pacific agent. W. FULTON, C. P. & T. A., London. A. H. NOTMAN, A. G. P. A., Toronto.

Michigan Central

The Niagara Falls Route

Round Trip Winter Tourist Rates

SEASON 1904-1905.

Ashville, N.C	$33.20
Augusta, Ga	$42.55
Charleston, S. C	$47.40
Jacksonville, Fla	$49.70
Mobile, Ala	$45 15
New Orleans, La	$48.15

Other Southern points on application. Tickets on sale Oct. 15, 1904, to April 30, 1905, inclusive, good to return until June 1, 1905. For tickets, timetables and all information call at city ticket office, 395 Richmond street. 'Phone 205. JOHN PAUL, C. P. & T. A., London. O. W. RUGGLES, G. P. & T. A., Chicago.

WHITE STAR LINE

United States and Royal Mail Steamers.

New York, Queenstown and Liverpool.

OCEANIC	OCT. 19, 2 P.M.
ARABIC	OCT. 21, 3 P.M.
TEUTONIC	OCT. 26, 10 A.M.
CELTIC	OCT. 28, 7 A.M.
BALTIC	NOV. 2, NOON.

First, second and third class at very low rates.

Accommodations for all classes of passengers unexcelled.

EADE LA HOOKE, CLOCK CORNER. Sole Agent for London.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

Hunters' Excursions

Single Fare for Round Trip.

From London to Muskoka Lakes, Lake of Bays, Magnetawan River, Midland, Penetang, Lake Nipissing, all stations Argyle to Coboconk, Lindsay to Haliburton, Severn to North Bay, inclusive, good going Oct. 22 to Nov. 3, and to North Bay and points on C. P. R., Mattawa to Nipigon and Garden River, inclusive; also Kipawa and Temiskaming, good going daily until Nov. 3. All tickets valid returning on or before Dec. 10, 1904.

World's Fair, St. Louis

$16.05 Round Trip

with stop-over privileges at Chicago, Detroit and intermediate Canadian stations. Through Pullman sleepers twice daily.

For tickets, illustrated literature and full information call on E. D. LA HOOKE, city ticket agent; C. E. HORNING, depot ticket agent.

—TO THE— *ST. LOUIS WORLD'S FAIR* —OVER THE— *Wabash Line.*

The World's Fair is a grand success. In all probability none now living will see anything of its character approaching it in grandeur and magnitude, and the great Wabash is the best route to go by, because it saves many hours of travel and lands passengers right at the main entrance World's Fair grounds, before going to Union Depot. Excursion tickets on sale daily until Dec. 1. Passengers leaving London on evening trains arrive at World's Fair grounds next day at noon. For timetables, descriptive folder, address J. A. RICHARDSON, district passenger agent, northwest corner King and Yonge streets, Toronto.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

COMMENCING JULY 3,

CANADA'S NEW TRAIN, THE

"OCEAN LIMITED"

will leave MONTREAL 7:30 p.m. daily, except Saturday, arriving HALIFAX 8:15 p.m. the following day, making close connection with Prince Edward Island, via Point du Chene.

Through the Famed Matapedia Valley by Daylight.

Grand Trunk Day Express from Toronto makes direct connection at Montreal.

Toronto Ticket Office, 51 King Street East.

ALLAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS

From Montreal and Quebec every Friday, to Liverpool, via Moville.

First cabin, $50 and upwards. Second cabin, $30 and upwards. Glasgow service—First cabin, $40; second cabin, $27 50. Third class to or from Liverpool, Derry, Belfast and Glasgow at lowest fares.

E. De La Hooke, W. Fulton, F. B. Clarke, agents.

Transient Condensed Advertisements No Advertisement Less Than Ten Cents.

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC.—Two cents per word each insertion.

MEETINGS.—When no admission is charged, one cent per word each insertion.

ARTICLES FOR SALE, TO LET, HELP WANTED, SITUATIONS WANTED, BOARD AND LODGINGS, LOST AND FOUND, ROOMS TO LET, REAL ESTATE FOR SALE, ETC.—First insertion, one cent per word; each subsequent insertion, one-half cent per word. No advertisement less than ten words.

BUSINESS ANNOUNCEMENTS.—One cent per word each insertion; six insertions for price of five; twelve for nine; eighteen for price of thirteen; one month for price of seventeen.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS.

DEATHS.

SILK—At Victoria Hospital, on Monday, Oct 17, 1904, Gertrude, dearly beloved wife of Dr. Harry Silk, in the 25th year of her age.

The funeral will leave her late residence, 143 Elmwood avenue, on Wednesday, Oct. 19, at 3 p.m.; services at 2:30. Friends and acquaintances kindly accept this intimation. Interment at Woodland.

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC.

PLAN NOW OPEN AT NORDHEIMER'S MUSIC STORE.

GRENADIER GUARDS BAND

61 MUSICIANS.

"Greater than the Coldstream Guards."

PRINCESS RINK,

AFTERNOON and EVENING, **THURSDAY NEXT.**

Tickets, 50c, 75c, $1.

Children's tickets for afternoon performance, 25c.

Special rates on all railroads. b

London Vaudeville . . Theater. . .

OPENING, MONDAY NEXT, OCTOBER 24th.

High-class and polite vaudeville.

Special ladies' and children's matinees Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Announcement of week's bill in tomorrow's paper. b

CUT RATES.

The Allan Line have not raised the price of passages to or from the Old Country as yet. Call on F. B. Clarke, agent, 416 Richmond street.

UNION BIBLE CLASS, TAUGHT BY Norman H. Camp, in the Y. M. C. A. Auditorium, Tuesday evening, 8:15; lessons commence in Joshua; Sabbath school teachers meet at 7:30; International lesson taught by Rev. J. J. Ross; teachers' class will close in time for Mr. Camp's class. Everyone welcome to both. b

TONIGHT—DANCING, PALACE ACADEMY. Ladies' class, 8 o'clock. Beginners can start any evening. Terms easy. Call. Dayton & McCormick.

CHRISTMAS EXCURSIONS TO OLD Country—Secure your berths and be sure of choice locations. F. B. Clarke, 416 Richmond street. ywt

LONDON MINERAL BATHS, DUNDAS street west. Open Saturday and Sunday until 1 p.m. A. P. Yeo.

FRANK GRUBER'S ORCHESTRA, OR pianist for all occasions. 245 Talbot street. Telephone 1,050.

PRIVATE LESSONS IN DANCING BY Mr. R. B. Millard. Waltz and two-step. Rapid teaching; low rates; lessons any hour. Residence and academy, 345 Princess avenue.

TONY CORTESE — THE ORIGINAL London Harpers. Music furnished for all occasions. 161 Maple street. Telephone 1,570.

625 PUPILS ATTENDED LONDON CONSERVATORY Music last year. Mr. Barron hears all pupils play, and gives reports.

CHOICEST MUSIC FURNISHED FOR private parties, balls, banquets, etc. Telephone 1,265. Tony Vita's Italian Harpers, 122 Queen's avenue.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

KITCHEN GIRL WANTED—GOOD wages. Apply Queen's Hotel, Carling street. 35c

WANTED—WOMAN TO DO WASHING, at 327 Central avenue. 35c

WANTED—EXPERIENCED GENERAL servant, by Nov. 1; no washing. Apply Mrs. Walter Simson, 514 Waterloo street. 34tf

WANTED—YOUNG WOMAN TO DO housework; middle-aged or widow preferred; only one of a family. Apply 352 King street. 34c

TRUSTWORTHY PERSON AS HOUSEKEEPER, for a few weeks; duties light. Apply evenings at 476 Colborne street. 34u

WANTED — KITCHEN GIRL AND housemaid. Apply at Victoria Hospital. 34c

WANTED—GIRLS TO LEARN THE trade. Brener Bros., 184-190 Horton street. 33tf

WANTED — GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; small family. Apply Mrs. Ed. E. Reid, 87 Maple street. 33tf

GIRLS WANTED. PARISIAN STEAM Laundry. 33c

WANTED—PLAIN COOK, BY NOV. 1. Apply in evening to Mrs. D. M. Cameron, 860 Waterloo street. 33c

GENERAL SERVANT WANTED. APPLY Mrs. English, 688 Dundas street. 29tf

25 GIRLS WANTED IMMEDIATELY for candy departments; good wages. D. S. Perrin & Co., Limited. 27tf

WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A HOUSE in east end of city. Apply Box 11, Advertiser. 35c-ywt

WANTED—ROOM AND BOARD, FOR gentleman; central locality. Apply Box 10, this office. 34u

WANTED—DRESSMAKING, BY THE day. Apply Box 35, Advertiser. 33k

WANTED TO PURCHASE — GOOD young horse; state age and price. Box 39, Advertiser. 33c

FAMILY WASHING WANTED, TO take home. Box 36, this office. 33c

WANTED—SPACE 12x12, IN FROST-PROOF cellar, for winter. Address Box 41, Advertiser. 32n

WANTED—CITY LOAN COMPANIES' shares. John Wright, stock broker, London, Ont. 'Phone 698.

MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN FOR FARM work. T. Malrorana, 553 Richmond street. 35c

CITY SALESMAN REQUIRED BY wholesale firm; young man with grocery experience preferred; must write legible hand and possess some knowledge of office work. Address Box 13, London Advertiser. 35c

WANTED—CANVASSER, EITHER ON salary or on commission, as desired; must produce references. Address Box 11, this office. 34n

GOOD STRONG BOY WANTED AT once, to drive wagon. Apply George Jackson, butcher, 87 Wellington street. 34tf

CARRIAGE BLACKSMITH HELPERS wanted—Must be experienced at putting in gear iron. Apply John Campbell & Son. 34c

PRINTER — PERMANENT POSITION to first-class job hand. Advertiser Job. 34tf

WANTED — STABLEMAN. APPLY Parnell-Dean Steam Baking Company, Limited. 34tf

BOYS WANTED. APPLY STEVENSON Bros. & Baker, jewelers, 115 Carling street. 34c

IN FROM FOUR TO SEVEN MONTHS you can become a thoroughly competent telegrapher, and qualify for a position at $55 per month. Our fine new telegraph book tells how. We mail it free. Dominion School of Telegraphy, 9 Adelaide street east, Toronto. y

MAN WANTED. LONDON BRASS Works, 94 Carling street. 33c

SALESMEN WANTED, TO HANDLE our first grade nursery stock, choice specialties; handsome outfit free; liberal terms; season just commencing. Cavers Bros., Galt. 32tf-wty

BOY TO LEARN WATCHMAKING and jewelry business; must be reliable; references. Sutherland, Grand Opera House. 33c

CANVASSERS WANTED. APPLY 355-357 Clarence street, London.

WHO'S YOUR TAILOR?—WE'RE TOP of heap in trouser game. Try us. English Woolen Mills Company, 150-152 Carling.

CITY TRAVELER WANTED TO CALL on retailers only. Apply P. O. Drawer 531, London.

MESSENGER BOYS WANTED—GOOD wages; opportunity to learn operating. Apply C. P. R. Telegraph Office. 3tf

WANTED—BOYS ABOUT 18 YEARS OF age. Apply the McCormick Manufacturing Company. 92tf

STENCILS AND STAMPS.

STENCIL AND STAMP-MAKING OUR specialty. London Stencil and Stamp Works, Masonic Temple.

HOUSES, ETC., TO LET.

TO LET—NICE BRICK COTTAGE, FURNISHED or unfurnished, with barn; Egerton street, two doors south Vauxhall bridge; immediate possession; first-class parties only. Rent, $6 and $9. 35c-ywt

ROOMS TO LET, OVER STORES ON Dundas street, suitable for light housekeeping. Apply Samuel Glass, Bank of Toronto Chambers. 35c-ywt

TO RENT—NEW 1½-STORY BRICK, 148 Duchess avenue, five minutes' walk from Normal School; everything modern; seven room and summer kitchen; rent moderate. Apply next door. 34n

TO LET—NEW BRICK HOUSE, ONE block from Normal school; four bedrooms, with modern conveniences. 109 Duchess avenue. 34c-zyw

TO LET—RESIDENCE, 445 COLBORNE street, corner Queen's avenue. Apply 182 Dundas street. 33tf

TO LET—FRAME COTTAGE ON CHELSEA Green, 6 rooms; possession in ten days. Thomas C. Knott, Room 101 Masonic Temple. 31tf

GOOD GENERAL SERVANT — NO washing. Apply Mrs. Depper, 235 Hamilton road. 31n-wty

TO LET OR FOR SALE ON EASY terms—Brick-veneer story and half house, north end; 3 bedrooms, bath and closet, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen. Apply W. M. Gray, 133 Langarth. 21tf-ywt

TO LET—TEN-ROOM BRICK HOUSE and stable, 576 York. Apply Joseph Smith, 288 Dundas street. 25n-wty

NEW DOUBLE BRICK HOUSE, KENT street. Apply 145 Kent street. 33k-tywt

A. HENDERSON, PROPRIETOR PEOPLE'S Moving Vans, largest in city. Corner Colborne and Cheapside. 'Phone 1,724.

TO LET—UNION FURNITURE VANS—Furniture carefully handled. John Biggs, Cathcart and Bruce, South London, late of London Furniture Company. Phone 310.

IMPROVED VANS, BEST STORAGE, private rooms. Furniture for storage carted free. H. Porter & Co., 97 Carling. 'Phones 1,162 and 1,167.

FOREST CITY MOVING • VANS, 357 Talbot street. Residence, 554½ Waterloo. Telephone, 1,444. Broughton-McKim.

TO LET—ONE OFFICE WITH VAULT in Albion block, adjoining postoffice. Apply T. H. Carling. 98tf

T. EDWARDS & SON—FURNITURE, etc., packed, removal or storage. Furniture repaired, refinished. 85 Bruce street.

TEACHERS WANTED.

TEACHER WANTED FOR S. S. NO. 16, Enniskillen; duties to commence on Jan. 2, 1905. Apply, stating salary, to David Murray, secretary-treasurer, Brigden P. O., Ont. 32n

MISCELLANEOUS.

"THE MAPLES," PRIVATE HOSPITAL —Terms reasonable. 136 Grey street. Mrs. A. M. Toohey, graduate Victoria hospital. Telephone 1,795. ywt

SPRINGS, MATTRESSES AND IRON beds. Special low prices this week at Keene Bros., 125 and 127 King street.

COMBS AND HAIR ORNAMENTS, manicuring, hair dressing. Combings wanted. Miller's Hair Store, 223 Dundas street.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BETWEEN ARVA AND CITY, lady's hand purse, containing gold watch and $5 gold piece and change. Reward if returned to Advertiser. 35u

LOST—COLLIE BITCH, COLOR SABLE, white collar and feet, white tip on tail. Reward for returning to 155 Oxford street. 34c

LOST—HONITON LACE HANDKERCHIEF; owner's name on same. Reward for return to London Advertiser. 34c

SITUATIONS WANTED.

I HAVE HAD OVER EIGHT YEARS' practical training and experience with poultry, and am looking for a company or capitalist to help develop the enterprise. I am a good bookkeeper, typewriter and carpenter; have taken courses in the Columbia School of Poultry Culture and American Poultry Institute; have operated Cyphers, Rankin, Racine and Chatham incubators. Write for proposition and references. W. A. Moore, Corinth, Ont. 30n

BOARDING, ROOMS, ETC.

ROOMS AND BOARD, ALSO MEALERS, at 288 Princess avenue. 35c

TO RENT—FRONT PARLOR, WITH grate, also bedroom, unfurnished. Apply 303 King street. 35c

ARTICLES FOR SALE.

BLACK WALNUT SIDEBOARD, WITH mirror, in good order; price, $8 cash. 615 Dundas street. 35n

FOR SALE—BAY MARE, GENTLE, for family use. Apply Box 12, this office. 35c

FOR SALE—WALNUT SIDEBOARD, IN good condition. Apply 45 Bruce street. 34c

EASTER LILY BULBS, CHEAP, FOR house or garden. 82 Bruce street. 33k

SPECIAL SIDEBOARD AND COUCH sale at the Elliott Furniture Company.

FOR SALE—FRAME STABLE, 50x16 feet; also some square timber. Apply Andrew Nichol, lot 9, con. 5, Westminster. 32n

FOR SALE—ONE SMALL STRONG wagon, second-hand. Collis Wagon Company, corner Oxford and Adelaide.

ALL SIZE GASOLINE ENGINES MADE to order. D. McKenzie & Co., 298 Richmond.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER — LARGE colored pictures of the Premier, in tubes ready for mailing, only 5c. For sale at the business office of The Advertiser. 29tf

ONE LARGE FULL-SIZED ROSEWOOD piano, 7 1-3 octaves, guaranteed 5 years, $100, payable $3 per month until paid; $50 organ for $25, payable $2 per month. Heintzman & Co., 217 Dundas, corner Clarence.

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IF YOUR HAIR IS FALLING OUT TRY Sunglee; it positively grows hair. Jas. T. Gleason, 205 Dundas

COUCHES FROM $5 UP, AT PATTEN'S, the upholsterer, 247 Dundas street.

FOR A NICE SHOE, EITHER FOR style, wear or comfort, call and see William Paxman, 347 Clarence.

RUBBER, PLUSH AND WOOL RUGS, $1 up. J. Darch, 379 Talbot street.

RUBBER AND STEEL STAMPS, SEAL dies and stencils made to order at Horton's, 179 Dundas.

ALL KINDS OF DIE-MAKING, AT lowest prices. D. McKenzie & Co., 298 Richmond street.

ROSIN IN BARRELS, CWT. DRUMS caustic soda, screw-cutting lard oil compound, one-third cost of oil, and better; water glass egg preserver; soft water tanks. London Soap Company. 11tf

FOR SALE—GOOD HEAVY WORK-HORSE. Address 776 Dundas street. 31k-wty

SOUTHCOTT & KETTLE—THE NEW coal and wood yard, corner Maitland and G. T. R. 'Phone 299. ywt



Ladies' own material made into fashionable fall suits, $3 75, for the making. Fit, finish and workmanship perfect. We make suits by the hundreds is why we can give you $6 value for $3 75. We are the largest suit manufacturers in Canada.

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CALL TODAY AND INSPECT OUR plumbing goods before you decide on having your work done. Our prices are the lowest. Smith Plumbing Company, Masonic Temple, King street. y

THE BEST—IF YOU WANT A NICE, bright, cheerful fire in your grate, buy Red Jacket lump coal; none better; little smoke, less ashes, and no clinkers. Go to Green & Co., coal and wood dealers, 495 York street. 'Phone 1,391.

FISH OF ALL KINDS, FRESH DAILY. 'Phone your order to F. S. Onn, Fish Market. 'Phone 1,296.

BASEBURNERS, RANGES AND ALL kinds of cook stoves and second-hand furniture at Keene's. 141 King street.

NEXT TWO WEEKS—ANY CARRIAGE in stock at cost. Bargains. Come and see. J. W. Smith, corner Richmond and Maple.

D. H. GILLIES & CO., EAST END coal and wood dealers. Hardwood blocks, soft wood, and slabs. 'Phone 1,312. Corner Adelaide and Bathurst.

SUMMER WOOD—THE BEST, LONDON and Petrolea Barrel Company, Simcoe street east. 'Phone 668.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—STORY AND A half brick-veneer house. Apply 550 Hamilton road. 35c-ywt

DUNDAS STREET EAST—BRICK TWO-STORY and attic; 5 bedrooms, double parlors, dining-room, kitchen and summer kitchen, two verandas, all modern conveniences, good barn; lot 60x220 feet. Will sell cheap. Call at once. Thomas C. Knott, Room 101, Masonic Temple. 34tf

100 ACRES, NORTH HALF LOT 10, CON. 5, London Township. Apply on premises or by mail to E. T. Ralph, Ballymote. 35cywt

FOR SALE—FIVE ACRES OF LAND, nearly all orchard; good brick house; 1½ miles from Clark's bridge, Wellington road, opposite Walker's shop. Apply Wm. Walker, Odell P. O., Ont. 34c

FOR SALE—QUEEN'S AVENUE, 72 feet front; best location in the city; 296 and 300. Inquire 143 Dundas street. 32tf

FIFTY-ACRE FARM FOR SALE, close to Belmont—New frame house, good cellar; fair outbuildings. Apply J. A. Currie Belmont. 33tf-tyw

FOR SALE—50-ACRE FARM, LOT 26, con. 3, Westminster Township; half-mile from Wellington road; good buildings; well watered. Apply Terence McDermott, Odell P. O. 27n-tyw

WATERLOO STREET—STORY AND half brick-veneer house, cement foundation, 3 bedroms, parlor, dining-room, kitchen and closet; piped for furnace. This is the last of three; the other two were sold this week. Call at once if you want this one. Will sell on easy terms. Thomas C. Knott, Room 101, Masonic Temple. 30tf

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS — NEW survey, Wolseley avenue, between Adelaide and Elizabeth, and south of Piccadilly street. Now is your opportunity for selecting a lot. A representative will be on the grounds next Saturday after 3 p.m. J. F. Sangster, 112 Masonic Temple, London.

$500 CASH DOWN, BALANCE IN EASY payments, for a fine new, modern two-story brick residence on Queen's avenue, $700 less than cost. A great chance. Inquire at once. A. A. Campbell, 428 Richmond street. 30n

FOR SALE—NEW 1½-STORY BRICK house, on Bruce street; 4 bedrooms, bathroom; modern; will sell at cost. Wm. Copp, 83 Byron avenue. 8tf

HOUSE — BRICK — FIRST - CLASS — Modern in every respect; good barn, or will sell without barn. Apply 821 Dundas street. 12tf

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VIAVI COMPANY, 31 TORONTO BANK building. 11 to 12 a.m., 1:30 to 5 p.m.

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DR. W. J. STEVENSON, 391 DUNDAS street. 'Phone 510. Special attention diseases of women and surgery.

R. W. SHAW, M.D., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. (England)—Office, 287 King street. Telephone 839.

DR. BAYLY, 211 QUEEN'S AVENUE—Specialty, diseases of children. 'Phone 827.

HADLEY WILLIAMS, M.D., F.R.C.S. (England)—Specialist, surgical diseases only. 439 Park avenue. 'Phone 324.

DR. MEEK, QUEEN'S AVENUE, LONDON—Specialty, diseases of women. Hours, 10 a.m. to 1:30 p.m.

DR. R. OVENS, EYE AND EAR specialist, will resume practice Nov. 13.

DR. MACKLIN HAS REMOVED TO 443 Park avenue. Telephone 740.

DR. NORMAN R. HENDERSON, 473 Park avenue, London, Ont. Eye, ear, nose and throat.

DR. McLELLAN, SPECIALIST, EYE, ear, nose and throat only. Office, corner Maple and Talbot streets. 'Phone 1,789.

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DR. J. B. CAMPBELL, 380 DUNDAS street. Hours, 12 to 4 and 6 to 8.

DRESS CUTTING SCHOOLS.

GARMENT CUTTING—INSTRUCTIONS in the latest method of exact measurement, and improved devices for drafting and grading patterns. Inspection and correspondence solicited. Address Cutting School, 243½ Dundas street.

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C. S. TAMLIN, VETERINARY SURGEON—Office, 351 Talbot; 'phone 965. Residence, 354 Oxford; 'phone 768.

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DR. A. G. FRASER, DENTIST, 189 Dundas street. Telephone 1,381.

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DR. M. A. ROSS THOMAS, 310 DUNDAS, ground floor.

DR. HARRY SILK, DENTIST, 185½ Dundas street. Terms, cash. Telephones; Office, 1,248; residence, 1,244.

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WOOLVERTON & BENTLEY, DENTISTS, 216 Dundas street, next Edy Bros., over Cairncross & Lawrence, druggists. Telephone 228.

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WILLIAM G. MURRAY, ARCHITECT—Bank Commerce building, second floor. 'Phone 1,557.

H. C. McBRIDE, ARCHITECT, SIXTH floor, Bank of Toronto Chambers.

MOORE & HENRY— ARCHITECTS, LAND SURVEYORS, CIVIL ENGINEERS, John M. Moore. Frederick Henry.

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W. WATSON, HOUSE-MOVER—WORK promptly attended to. 194 Hamilton road.

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PRIVATE AND TRUST FUNDS TO loan at 4¾ to 5½ per cent on real estate security, in sums to suit. No commission charged. T. W. Scandrett, solicitor, 98 Dundas street, London.

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Grand Liberal Rally

AN OPEN MEETING

TO INDORSE THE

Hon. C. S. Hyman

AS THE

LIBERAL CANDIDATE

FOR THE HOUSE OF COMMONS WILL BE HELD IN THE

ARMORIES !

Friday, Oct. 21.

Hon. C. S. Hyman and other distinguished speakers will address the meeting. All Liberals are cordially invited to be present.

GEORGE C. GIBBONS,
President Liberal Association.

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ON OR BEFORE THE 20th INST., AND SAVE

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All Liberals welcome. Information about voters' lists and the campaign generally in East Middlesex gladly given.

JOINT MASS MEETING

For East Elgin and East Middlesex,

Belmont, Wednesday, Oct. 19th, AT 8 O'CLOCK.

W. F. Hepburn, Liberal candidate, East Elgin; J. M. McEvoy, Liberal candidate, East Middlesex, will address the meeting. Opposition candidates invited. 35bk

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE OF BOWLING ALLEYS—There will be offered for sale at public auction on the premises at the rear of 197 King street, London, on Saturday, 22nd October, 1904, at 2:30 o'clock, afternoon, two bowling alleys and appurtenances. Terms: Cash; property to be removed within five days after sale. 33c-tyv

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GUSTIN HOUSE LIVERY AND BOARDING stable, 366 Dundas. 'Phone 1,741. Prices moderate.

FORD'S LIVERY, REAR 67 DUNDAS. 'Phone 1,777. Stylish, up-to-date turnouts. Prices moderate.

KING EDWARD LIVERY, 422 TO 426 Wellington, opposite Y. M. C. A. Rubber-tired hacks, coupees, Victorias, light livery. 'Phone 503. A. G. Stroyan.

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ORIENTAL HOTEL, 400 CLARENCE—Wines and liquors unsurpassed. Courteous treatment. T. M. O'Hagan, proprietor.

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SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, MOLES, facial blemishes removed by electrolysis. Manicuring, shampooing, scalp treatment. Butler's Dermatological Parlors, 235½ Dundas.

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McKILLOP & MURPHY, BARRISTERS, solicitors, notaries, etc. Office, corner Richmond and Dundas, London, J. B. McKillop; Thomas J. Murphy.

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W. H. BARTRAM—BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, etc.—Office. 99 Dundas street.

STUART & GUNN—BARRISTERS, ETC. Office, 112 Masonic Temple. Alex. Stuart, K.C.; George C. Gunn.

T. H. LUSCOMBE—BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, etc., 169 Dundas street, near Richmond. Money at lowest rates.

A. GREENLEES—BARRISTER, ETC., Canadian Loan Company's building, Richmond street, London. Private funds to loan.

BUCHNER & GUNN—BARRISTERS, etc., 83 Dundas street, London; 'phone 99. Money to loan, lowest rates. U. A. Buchner, J. M. Gunn. B.A.

T. W. SCANDRETT — BARRISTER, solicitor, etc., 98 Dundas street, London.

GIBBONS & HARPER—BARRISTERS, etc. London. Office, corner Richmond and Carling streets. George C. Gibbons, K.C.; Fred F. Harper.

JARVIS & VINING — BARRISTERS, etc., 101 Dundas street. C. G. Jarvis; Jared Vining, B.A.

McEVOY & PERRIN—BARRISTERS, solicitors, Robinson Hall Chambers, opposite Court House. Money to loan.

PURDOM & PURDOM—BARRISTERS, solicitors, etc. Office, Masonic Temple building, corner Richmond and King streets, London, Ont. Thos. H. Purdom, K.C.; Alexander Purdom.

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HARRIETTA CAULA, MASSEUSE AND scalp specialist, 260½ Dundas street. Try Neurotone electric treatment for all nervous troubles, rheumatism, sciatica, etc. wty

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Funds available for security of Queen policyholders, $64,000,000.

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NIP DISEASE IN THE BUD.—It is difficult to eradicate a disease after it has become seated, therefore it is wise to take any ailment in its initial stages and by such remedies as are sufficient, stop it in its course. Cold is the commonest complaint of man, and when neglected leads to serious results. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil will cure the severest cold or most violent cough.

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AT 214 DUNDAS STREET, MY PRIVATE office. Young's Jewelry Store, C. D. Johnston.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED BY W. H. Bartram, 99 Dundas street.

LICENSES ISSUED BY THOMAS GILLEAN, jeweler, 402 Richmond street.

EDUCATIONAL.

FRENCH — GOUIN PSYCHOLOGICAL system. Mrs. Jennie Drewry, "Harmony Lodge," 356 King street. 'Phone 1,270. Opening lesson of course, Oct. 24, 8 p.m.

J. A. YOUNG PREPARES PUPILS FOR matriculation, etc. Class in civil service commencing. 349 Princess.

THE LONDON STUDIO OF ELOCUTION, Vocal and Physical Culture. Miss Mydra I. Lent, 288 Princess avenue.

CLEANERS AND DYERS.

LANGLEY'S GARMENT CARE—CLEANING, dyeing, pressing, repairing. 392 Clarence. 'Phone 1,721. Wagon calls.

OLD STANDARD CLEANING WORKS, 343 Clarence. Pressing, cleaning, etc. No contract work. No chemicals used.

SLATE ROOFING.

SLATE ROOFING, ASPHALT, CEMENT paint for iron roofs. Walter Scott, 504 York street, London.

OSTEOPATHY.

H. V. CATON, OSTEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN—Chronic diseases. 554 Richmond street. 'Phone 1,573.

PROF. A. G. ADAMS & WIFE—Osteopathic and suggestive therapeutics for chronic diseases. Consultation free. 284 King street, London.

BRUSHES

Hair Brushes, Cloth Brushes, Tooth Brushes.

We invite attention to our own special English-made Tooth Brush (25c). Every brush is made of selected bristle, and is guaranteed to be absolutely perfect.

Your money back or a new brush if not satisfactory.

Cairncross & Lawrence,
Chemists and Druggists.
216 Dundas Street.

You Get the Best of Everything ....IN....

BULBS

... FROM....

GAMMAGE

207 Dundas St.

Phone 90.

VISIT TO LONDON TO BE PAID BY LORD AND LADY TALBOT

Are to Spend Some Time in Middlesex and Elgin in the Near Future.

London, St. Thomas and the Talbot settlement in Elgin county are soon to have a visit from two distinguished personages, Lord and Lady Talbot de Malahide of Ireland. Lord Talbot is a relative of Col. Talbot, founder of the Talbot settlement, the centennial of which was last year celebrated at St. Thomas, and with Lady Talbot he will spend some time in the district which bears his name. The Marquise de Fontenoy, he celebrated correspondent, who has such a wonderful fund of information with regard to the nobility of every country, thus refers to Lord and Lady Talbot de Malahide in one of her interesting letters:

Lord and Lady Talbot de Malahide, who arrived in the United States via Boston last week for the purpose of visiting the St. Louis Exposition and afterwards inspecting the extensive estates which they own in Canada, make their home when in Ireland in a castle which has been in the possession of the family without an interruption, since 1174, when Malahide, a picturesque place some nine miles from Dublin, was granted to Richard Talbot by King Henry II. Indeed, the castle of Malahide is the oldest inhabited stronghold in Ireland, only portions of the castle having been modernized.

The grounds, nobly wooded, contain many magnificent oaks, dating from the days of the Tudors. The hall of the castle, one of the purest specimens of Norman architecture in the kingdom, is of the twelfth century, while over the mantelpiece of the superb oak room, the panels of which are black with age, there is an ancient carving of the coronation of the Blessed Virgin, which, according to an old Irish legend, miraculously disappeared when after the execution of Charles I. the castle was seized by the regicide, Miles Corbett, reappearing in an equally miraculous manner after the unholy tenant had fled.

It is in the oak room that is kept the suit of mail, the breastplate pierced by a lance thrust, which was worn on his wedding day by young Lord Galtrim, the bridegroom of Lady Maude Talbot of Malahide, who, in the fifteenth century, became a widow on her wedding day. Her tragic story has been immortalized by the poet Gerald Griffin in the verses in which he describes how the bridal feast is disturbed by the cry that the foe is "on the border," how the bridegroom with the wedding guests spring to arms to defend the threatened town of Malahide, how towards evening news of the defeat of the enemy reaches the castle, how the bride beside herself with joy goes forth to welcome the bridegroom, and meeting the procession which was bearing him home dead on his shield of battle:

"Sinks on the meadow in one morning-tide,
A wife and a widow, a maid and a bride."

The Lady Maude's tomb remains to this day one of the features of the ancient chapel and burying ground of the castle, sentineled by two giant medieval sycamores.

In the drawing-room the chief of the many masterpieces is undoubtedly a triptych by Albert Durer, which formerly hung in the oratory of Mary, Queen of Scots, and was bought long afterwards by her great-grandson, Charles II., for the sum of $10,000, for his fair friend, Louise de Querouailles, Duchess of Portsmouth, an ancestress of the Duke of Richmond, the duchess presenting it to the Lady Talbot of her day. In fact, there is no end to the wonderful treasures of Malahide Castle, among which must not be forgotten the patent by means of which King Edward IV. conferred the title and rights of "hereditary lord admiral of Malahide and of the seas adjoining" upon the chief of the family of Talbot of Malahie.

Though the peerage now owned by Lord Talbot of Malahide is relatively modern, having been created in favor of the wife of Richard Talbot of Malahide Castle by William IV., yet the Talbots of Malahide are the senior branch of the historic Talbot family—senior, indeed, to that branch of which the Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot, the premier earl of England, and the hereditary lord high steward of Ireland, is the chief. As such Lord Shrewsbury is in the line of succession to the Malahide Castle and estates, as well as to the hereditary dignity of lord admiral of Malahide.

The present Lord Talbot, who is a poet of no mean order, and who has published several volumes of verses, saw some service as an officer of the Ninth Lancers, and has been twice married, his present wife having been the widow of the late John Gurney, of Sprowton Hall, Norwich, and by this first marriage of hers an aunt of Hugh Gurney, one of the secretaries of the British embassy at Washington.

USELESS LINIMENTS

Are being fast driven off the market by the overpowering merit of Polson's Nerviline, which has more strength in one drop than is found in a quart of ordinary remedies. Full of pain-subduing properties, healing and soothing, its influence on rheumatism, sciatica and lumbago is unsurpassed. Polson's Nerviline is without question the best household liniment made. For nearly fifty years a staple in every drug store; get a 25-cent bottle of Nerviline at once.

Father of Music Halls Dead.

London, Oct. 18. — Charles Morton, the "Father of Music Halls," died this morning. Although 85 years old, he remained in active management of the Palace Theater until a few days ago, when he retired. A big farewell matinee, at which all the leading artists were to appear, was in course of preparation for the veteran's benefit.

Do You Choose

Your Medicine With Care and Insist on Having

DR. CHASE'S SYRUP of LINSEED and TURPENTINE

For Ailments of the Throat and Lungs.

You cannot be too particular in buying medicine.

It may be a question of life or death.

There are so many cough and cold remedies that there is a tendency to be careless in the selection of treatment, and yet what is more dangerous than a cold?

You would not think of taking any medicine that might be offered for heart trouble or kidney disease, and yet far more people die from the result of neglected colds than from these ailments.

INSIST ON HAVING A MEDICINE OF RELIABILITY AND REPUTATION, SUCH AS DR. CHASE'S SYRUP OF LINSEED AND TURPENTINE.

This great family medicine has stood the test of years, and never disappointed those who put their trust in it as a cure for croup, bronchitis, whooping cough, asthma, coughs, colds and throat troubles.

Do not be satisfied with substitutes and imitations, for they lack the curative powers which have given Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine its world-wide reputation.

MRS. GEO. GOOD, Tichborne, Addington County, Ont., writes: "It is with pleasure that I certify to the wonderful success of Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine as a cure for colds. It is the best and surest treatment for coughs and colds that we have ever been able to find.—Mrs. Geo. Good, Tichborne, Addington County, Ont."

MRS. A. A. VAN BUSKIRK, Robinson street, Moncton, N. B., writes: "For years I have used Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine for my children when they have colds in the winter. I first used it with my daughter, who suffered from a severe form of asthma. The least exposure to cold would lay her up and she would nearly suffocate for want of breath. I must say I found it to be a most satisfactory treatment, and it has entirely cured her. It seems to go direct to the diseased part and bring the desired relief."

Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpentine, 25 cents a bottle, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Quaker Medicine sold on trial at their office, Higgins Block. For rheumatism, stomach or liver trouble, it is a specific.

London Advertiser.

TWO EDITIONS DAILY - WEEKLY.
TELEPHONE CALLS.
Business Office 107
Editorial Department 134
Job Department 175

London, Tuesday, October 18.

A Last Resort.

Dr. Montague was in the city yesterday conferring with the Conservative managers, and sizing up the political situation.

An outsider will be a bitter pill for local Conservatives to swallow; and Montague is not the most savory morsel, under any circumstances. It has been London's boast that she has produced political leaders. Has it come to this, that she has to import them? There are local Conservatives superior to Montague in everything, except, perhaps, the gift of the gab; certainly superior to him in reputation. If these gentlemen cannot be coaxed into the field—realizing that public opinion is strongly inclined toward giving the Hon. Mr. Hyman another term without the trouble of a contest—what pretext is there for bringing in an outcast like Montague, and what hope is there that he will achieve what a citizen of London cannot? Hundreds of local Conservatives will resent his candidature, which will be a source of far greater weakness to the party than if Mr. Hyman were allowed to go in by acclamation.

Since the above was written, it is learned that Dr. Montague, having looked over the field, wired today that he would not accept the nomination. He wants something easier, but those who were responsible for the negotiations with him have not rendered it easier for a local candidate, if one is forthcoming.

The Larger Canada.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier told an audience that he had not fully realized the possibilities of Canadian development until he began to study the project of a transcontinental railway.

If Sir Wilfrid has gained a larger conception of Canada in elaborating the Grand Trunk Pacific scheme, he has succeeded also in enlarging the faith of his opponents.

When the plan was launched, the wail of the pessimist was heard in the land. About that time the Conservative party, in expectation of a general election, began flooding the mails with campaign literature. One flaming broadside, "Canada's Indictment Against the Laurier Government"—revised by Mr. Borden—contained this sentence among others:

"It is useless to expect a policy of retrenchment from the present Government. The present Government is committed to too many costly projects to permit it to economize. ITS UNNECESSARY NEW TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILWAY ALONE INVOLVES AN ADDITIONAL OBLIGATION ON THE PEOPLE OF NEARLY TWO HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS."

This was the official view of the Conservative party a year ago. And here is the opinion of Hon. John Haggart, Minister of Railways, in the last Conservative Government, speaking on Aug. 13, 1903:

"The commercial requirements of that country (Western Canada), when they arise, will be satisfied by railroads which are in existence, and by other railroads which will be developed by the people themselves. THERE IS NO NECESSITY FOR THE GOVERNMENT ENTERING INTO SUCH A PROJECT. It may be necessary, to develop new parts of the country, to build railways, but there is no part of the Dominion so well served with railways now as Manitoba and the Northwest."

"Where is the urgent need for this new railway in the West?" asked Dr. Sproule, another shining light of the Opposition. "Is there such urgent need at the present time? I do not think so. The fact is that, taking all the possible conditions into consideration, even with the greater production in the West, we will not in the future have the difficulty in handling it that we have today."

Sir Mackenzie Bowell declared in the senate on Oct. 13, 1903, that it would have been time enough to launch the Grand Trunk Pacific after the Canadian Northern had been completed to Edmonton, "if it should then be found that the outlook for immigration is sufficient to warrant the Government in assuming any obligations in connection with the undertaking."

Senator Lougheed declared that there was no demand, either in Eastern or Western Canada, for another transcontinental system. Senator Boldue was of the same opinion. Mr. A. C. Bell, of Pictou, N. S., Mr. Borden's lieutenant in the Maritime Provinces, said on April 26, 1904:

"Having visited the West and having obtained all the information I could from members from that country who can speak with adequate information, it appears to me that there is no immediate necessity for the construction of another line of road."

No more evidence is needed to prove the charge that the Conservative party, or, at least, the Conservative leaders, a year ago derided the idea of a new transcontinental railway, and even denied the necessity of enlarging the railway facilities for the west. But they were quickly forced by the logic of facts to cut loose from this hitching-post, and since then they have been moving at a gait which has become too lively for a sober-minded element of the party. At first Mr. Borden suggested that the extension of the Intercolonial Railway and the purchase of the stretch of C. P. R. track north of Lake Superior would be sufficient. This feeble alternative to the Grand Trunk Pacific scheme yielded to the larger design of the extension of the Intercolonial to the west. Mr. Borden now pronounces for the immediate construction of a line from Lake Superior to the Pacific coast. Mr. Osler, one of his lieutenants, declares there is room for six railways in the west. The Conservative party is bathing in this new sunrise of faith. It is not only converted to the Liberal policy of a second transcontinental railway, but throwing aside the counsels of its historic leaders — Macdonald, Tupper, Bowell—it would assume the responsibility of state operation of this gigantic enterprise. With the record of the Intercolonial staring the country in the face, this new-fangled policy shows a robust faith, indeed! It is a long cry from the jeremiads of a year ago.

Reducing Taxation.

The supporters of the Liberal Government claim that the promise made when in opposition, that the taxation would be reduced under a Liberal policy, has been amply fulfilled. We point to the reduction in tariff rates, and to the admission of raw materials and necessary articles, either absolutely free, or at a smaller rate than under the Conservative Government. And what is the answer? We are gravely told that the taxation has been increased, because people are paying more per capita now than formerly.

We give the people who use this argument credit for knowing better; it is only used in the hope that some one will be so ignorant as to believe it. "In 1895, the amount collected for each individual was $3 50; in 1903, it was $6 69; that shows how the taxation has increased." Was there ever a more illogical argument? Taking their own figures, without troubling to verify them, what does the comparison mean? Simply that the people are buying more goods than they used to do; that the volume of Canada's trade has advanced enormously. If under the Conservative administration a man bought $500 worth of goods, on which the customs charge was 30 per cent, he would pay in taxes $150. If under the present administration he bought the same kind of goods to the value of $1,000, and paid 20 per cent, his customs bill would be $200. He is paying more money to the customs collector; but is his taxation higher? Of course not; it is a great deal less. He pays 20 per cent, instead of 30; but he pays a larger sum, because he buys twice as much.

The illustration will serve to show how the reduced rate of taxation works. It is not the amount of money a man pays that indicates whether his taxes have been raised or lowered. It is the rate per dollar of goods purchased; not the rate per head of the men buying. In 1896, the average duty paid on all goods imported was $18 28 per $100; in 1903, it was $15 88. The rate of taxation has been lowered to that extent. That the people of Canada have so prospered that their trade has increased, does not prove that their tax rate has increased. In 1895, our imports amounted to $110,000,000, and the tax rate per capita was, according to Conservative critics, $3 50 per head. In 1903, we imported $240,000,000; and the tax paid per capita was $6 69. The imports more than double; the taxes per capita less than double. The promise of the Liberals to reduce taxation has been carried out, and the figurest given by our critics are themselves the proof.

This is no time for a change of Government.

Liberal Government is a good thing. The country can't have too much of it.

It didn't take Montague long to size up the situation.

Poor Montague! He asked his party for bread and they gave him a stone.

How Sir Mackenzie Bowell would have chuckled if Montague had run up against Hyman!

Montague strongly suspects that some London Tories tried to sell him a gold-brick.

It must be a great comfort to the managers to reflect that "London is naturally a Conservative city."

Mr. Tarte says he has left politics for good. Whether politics left him or not need not be discussed. With all his failings, he has been a man useful to his country.

The Free Press says Dr. Roome was right in telling his Conservative brethren to say nothing good about opponents. The Free Press seldom breaks that rule.

"A transcontinental railway is unnecessary."—Conservative Campaign Poster, 1903.

"We will immediately undertake the construction of a transcontinental railway."—Mr. R. L. Borden, Oct. 10, 1904.

The Free Press crawls away from its attack on Mr. Boston by saying it wasn't aware that the Ontario Government fixed the food allowance of prisoners at the county jail. Fancy a public journal confessing that it thought the governor of a jail had power to feed the prisoners as he pleased!

The Free Press pays a poor compliment to its readers when it prints a fake story, under big headlines, to the effect that a Liberal emissary collected half a million dollars from the Democratic party in the United States for campaign purposes. If the Democrats could collect that sum for their own campaign fund they would consider themselves lucky.

JUST ESCAPED FOR CONTEMPT

Anthony McKay Told Magistrate He Wouldn't Pay a Fine—But He Did.

"I won't pay any $5 for that," said Anthony McKay to Police Magistrate Love in police court, this morning, when he was informed that that amount had been charged up against him for riding a bicycle on the sidewalk, and resisting a policeman when he was asked for his name.

"You sit down and keep quiet, or I will send you down for contempt of court," was the magistrate's prompt reply. Anthony obeyed.

McKay had taken a good long ride on the sidewalk in South London, and when a policeman came up and stopped him, he refused to give his name, and made a "pass" at the officer. The latter, however, proved to be too much for McKay, and he finally gave his name and was allowed to go. When he appeared in court he did not seem inclined to believe he had done wrong and pleaded guilty reluctantly. When the officer gave his evidence the aspect changed, and the magistrate said that a $5 fine was letting McKay down easily, and that he was lucky to have so mild a charge to answer. The magistrate showed that he had no warm spots for men who tried to be "fresh" with policemen.

John McKenzie pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing a pair of shoes from Thorne Bros.' He preferred to be tried by a judge. Part of the evidence was taken, and the magistrate adjourned the case for a day for further hearing.

A man named Harry Smith was charged by Richard Coursey with being drunk and disorderly in the Grand Opera House. Smith made himself obnoxious to the patrons of the house, and he was immediately ejected by Mr. Coursey, policeman at the theater. He was fined $5.

Another man, who did not pay his dog tax after twice being notified, will be reminded once more, and if he does not put in an appearance a warrant will be issued for his arrest. A number of other delinquents paid their tax.

A young vagrant named Edward Fadd was remanded for a week.

CHAMBERLAIN'S SUPPORT

The Colonial High Tariff Men His Backers.

London, Oct. 18. — Alfred Emmott, speaking at Oldham, said he did not doubt for a moment that Chamberlain had colonial support, but Chamberlain's real backing in the colonies came from the strong protectionists, who were anxious to keep their tariffs against us, and raise them against other people.

The Evening Globe says Premier Laurier's speeches should be studied in the light thrown upon them by Sir Howard Vincent's letter. "It is easy to foresee," says the Globe, "that if we turn away not only from friendly overtures, but definite acts, on the part of our colonial fellow-subjects, there is an alternative, and the United States is prepared to give what we blindly refuse. That is a consideration which should quicken the resolution of the Imperial Government and hasten the conference Balfour has promised to convene."

The St. James' Gazette, referring to the Pollock article in the Times, says the idea is a great one. The scheme is surprisingly simple. By its non-revolutionary character, and by the amplification of existing machinery, it promises very well. That it should receive the sanction and encouragement of all who even profess to call themselves imperialists seems inevitable.

"That proof of the advisability of something of the kind is not needed, those who desire the colonies to be called to our counsels will know, and our need for further knowledge may be emphasized by the indifferent measure of attention paid to the United States and the Canadian elections, which follow each other on successive days. Apart from all controversy, fiscal or otherwise, it seems to us that Pollock and his colleagues have deserved very well of the state, that they may even prove to have builded better than they knew."

"PUG" WALCOTT IN TROUBLE

Shot Off Some Fingers in a Boston Dance Hall Row.

Boston, Oct. 18. — Technically under surveillance on the charge of murder, "Joe" Walcott, the negro pugilist, was still at the city hospital this forenoon, suffering from pistol wounds in his right hand, self-inflicted, he declares, during an accidental discharge of his revolver, which resulted in the killing of Nelson Hall, another negro. His hand is badly shattered from the bullets, and amputation of several fingers may be necessary. Walcott may be unable to leave the hospital for several days, at least, to assist at any court proceedings.

While the police accept Walcott's story that the shooting was entirely accidental, an examination of those present at the dance last night, where Hall was killed, was started today by the authorities.

BACHELOR BOARDERS

Municipal Scheme to Provide Home for Unmarried Men.

London, Oct. 18.—At Ealing it is possible that there may soon be established a bachelors' boarding house.

The borough council some time ago bought six and a half acres of land near Ealing Cemetery, and on five acres of it 121 houses and 18 flats have been erected; and it has been suggested that 34 more might be built on the remaining acre and a half.

Col. Menzies, a member of the council, believes there is plenty of house accommodation. He has, however, seen a number of workingmen, who agree that what is required is a big residential lodging house for single workingmen.

"Young men of this class find great difficulty in inducing families with comfortable quarters to take them in. My scheme, as I have roughly outlined it, would provide a cubicle for each man, fitted with a chair, box, table, etc., lighted by electricity, for 5 shillings."

Dining - rooms and sitting - rooms would be provided for the 50 bachelors the establishment would accommodate.

The cost is estimated at $15,000. The borough surveyor is considering the plans, and will report to the housing committee.



Covert Coat.

There's a neat, dapper appearance about the Semi-ready Covert Coat.

The proper length—it is tailored by experts on parts, who do their needlework so skilfully that the made up coat fits closely and perfectly around the neck, hangs without a crease over the shoulders and presents a dressy, full "boxy" skirt effect.

We import the Fabrics for our Covert Coats from Bliss and Sons—the well known West of England makers of riding tweeds.

We tailor each coat to the "fitting" stage, the seams with outlets and the inner parts basted only—each coat can be adjusted perfectly to your physique. Prices $15—$18—$20—$25

Your purchase money returned for any cause. 409

Semi-ready Tailoring

LONDON
176 DUNDAS STREET,
also ST. THOMAS and STRATFORD.

PASTOR STARTS RIOT

Scored Labor's Sunday and Start a Big Storm.

London, Oct. 18. — It is a fierce hornets' nest that the Rev. R. J. Campbell, of the City Temple, has stirred up in an article in the last number of the National Review. The Rev. Dr. Campbell described the Sunday of a certain section of the working classes as a day of self-indulgence and drunken rowdyism.

This was quoted in most of the daily newspapers, and immediately there arose a tremendous storm amongst the ranks of the working classes. A meeting was called to take place in Hyde Park last Sunday, and from there a large deputation proceeded toward the City Temple for the purpose of asking Pastor Campbell a few questions, but, as a disturbance had been feared, there was a police detail at the doors to check any demonstration, and the angry workingmen had to be contented with hooting the outspoken clergyman.

Letters appeared in the newspapers demanding the withdrawal of the statements, but Dr. Campbell simply added fuel to the flames by not only declining to retract, but by saying he was prepared to repeat what he had said. The result has been that Dr. Campbell has had to be shadowed by policemen in plain clothes wherever he goes, for wherever he is recognized, and always as he enters or leaves the temple, there are some persons there to greet him with jeers.

The Company Won.

Toronto, Oct. 18. — The divisional court has dismissed the appeal of J. R. Malcolm, of Brantford, in his action against the Brantford Street Railway Company. Malcolm sued for damages for injuries resulting from an accident by falling on ice in front of the company's premises.



Miss Alice M. Smith, of Minneapolis, Minn., tells how woman's monthly suffering may be permanently relieved by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have never before given my endorsement for any medicine, but **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** has added so much to my life and happiness that I feel like making an exception in this case. **For two years** every month I would have two days of severe pain, and could find no relief, but one day when visiting a friend I ran across **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,**—she had used it with the best results and advised me to try it. I found that it worked wonders with me; I now experience no pain, and only had to use a few bottles to bring about this wonderful change. I use it occasionally now when I am exceptionally tired or worn out."—MISS ALICE M. SMITH, 804 Third Ave., South Minneapolis, Minn., Chairman Executive Committee, Minneapolis Study Club.—*$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.*

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound carries women safely through the various natural crises and is the safe-guard of woman's health.

The truth about this great medicine is told in the letters from women being published in this paper constantly.

WHY NOT KEEP WARM?

"Buy Turnbull's Knitted Underwear"

GENUINE SCOTCH FINISH UNDERWEAR.

The season's need is underwear—we have the best obtainable. Buying poor quality goods is wasting money, no matter how little you pay for them. It is an opportunity for the most critical and careful buyer to save money on the very best goods.

ALL-WOOL MEDIUM WEIGHT UNDERVESTS AND DRAWERS

Ladies' Undervests and Drawers

If you want the best, purchase Turnbull's Pure Wool Underwear; guaranteed in fit, finish and extra good value. Splendid assortment of All-Wool Medium Weight Undervests and Drawers for ladies. Our large and unprecedented stock contains the very best selection from which to choose—all sizes are to be found. White and natural colors. Vests and Drawers to match.

Cetee Underwear

Cetee Underwear for ladies, is pure wool guaranteed unshrinkable; soft as down, perfect comfort. All sizes of Vests and Drawers.

INFANTS' VESTS, MISSES' and CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR

Scotch Lambswool for Ladies' Wear

This specially good Underwear is a little heavier than Cetee. We have all sizes in Vests and Drawers; and are of the very best texture. Best value for the money.

Ladies' Ribbed Underwear

Special selection of non-shrinkable Ribbed Underwear for ladies, in all sizes, in Vests and Drawers. Our price **75c.**

Children's All-wool Underwear

Our special selection of Scotch All-wool Non-shrinkable Underwear for children, in all sizes, from infants' up, in a fine range of qualities, at the very lowest prices.

"What We Advertise Is So."

KINGSMILL'S
DRY GOODS STORES,
130 DUNDAS AND 131 CARLING STREET
LARGEST CARPET HOUSE IN CANADA
CARPET HOUSE: 128 AND 130 CARLING STREET

Turnbull's Famous Underwear.

SEALED TENDERS ADDRESSED TO the undersigned, and indorsed "Tender for Armory, Stratford, Ont.," will be received at this office until Monday, Oct. 31, 1904, inclusively, for the construction of an armory at Stratford, Ont.

Plans and specifications can be seen and forms of tender obtained at this department, and at the Band Room of the Twenty-eighth Regiment, Stratford, Ont.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed form supplied, and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted check on a chartered bank, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Work, equal to ten per cent (10%) of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party tendering decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the check will be returned.

The department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By order,

FRED. GELINAS, Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, Oct. 14, 1904.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the department will not be paid for it. 35cywt

SEALED TENDERS ADDRESSED TO the undersigned, and indorsed "Tender for Armory, Woodstock, Ont.," will be received at this office until Monday, Oct. 31, 1904, inclusively, for the construction of an armory at Woodstock, Ont.

Plans and specifications may be seen and forms of tender obtained at this department and at the office of J. Ure, Esq., City Engineer, Woodstock, Ont.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed form supplied, and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted check on a chartered bank, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent (10%) of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party tendering decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the check will be returned.

The department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By order,

FRED. GELINAS, Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, Oct. 14, 1904.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the department will not be paid for it. 43cywt

SEALED TENDERS ADDRESSED TO the undersigned, and indorsed "Tender for Drill Hall, Chatham, Ont.," will be received at this office until Monday, Oct. 31, 1904, inclusively, for the construction of a Drill Hall at Chatham, Ont.

Plans and specifications can be seen and forms of tender obtained at this department and on application to the caretaker Postoffice, Chatham.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed form supplied, and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted check on a chartered bank, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent (10%) of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party tendering decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the check will be returned.

The department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender. By order,

FRED. GELINAS, Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Ottawa, Oct. 10, 1904.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without authority from the department, will not be paid for it. 31c-wty

WOODS' FAIR. | WOODS' FAIR.

Great Sale of Lithograph Cushion Tops.

18 dozen Cushion Tops in full size and stamped on good quality of denim. The full line includes three bust designs, five full figure designs and eight beautiful floral designs, all in most beautiful tints and colorings; some designs are worth 50c. Choice for each 25c

SHOWN IN OUR EAST WINDOW.

Remember the great sale of Graniteware in our basement. Come early.

BIG PURCHASE OF CREPE PAPER TABLE NAPKINS.

100 gross best quality Crepe Paper Table Napkins, in very handsome designs—Pink clover, roses, Union Jack, holly leaf, fern, tiger lily and many others. All good colorings, with gilt tints; a wonderful line; sale price 12 for 15c

Big Shipment of Ash Sifters Just Arrived.

30 dozen Ash Sifters, made with good, strong frame and heavy wire seive; good smooth long handle, all painted and worth 25c; sale price, each 5c

Splendid value in Bake Boards, Chop Bowls, Rolling Pins, Coal Hods, Stovepipes.

GRAND OFFER IN MUSIC ROLLS.

Every music roll that we carry is made of pure leather and guaranteed to stand any weather:
Lot No. 1—Neat Rolls in black, brown, tan; price 50c
Lot No. 2—Rolls with handle, black, tan, brown; price 75c
Lot No. 3—Very handsome large Rolls, in very best leather, and well sewed, tinted brown, olive, tan, black, with neat handles; prices $1 25 and $1 50

ON SALE AT MUSIC DEPARTMENT.

New York Excursion, October 20th.

The New York Central will run a cheap excursion to New York on the 20th inst., from Suspension Bridge and Buffalo, tickets good to return up to and including Oct. 29, at the low rate of $10 25 for the round trip. Passengers also have the option of a trip on Hudson River steamers if desired.

The New York Central office is located at 69½ Yonge street, Toronto. 'Phone Main 4361, where all information can be secured. Louis Drago, Canadian passenger agent. 30ixvtyx

One More New York Excursion.

The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company announce one more low-rate excursion to New York from Suspension Bridge and Buffalo, the going trip to be on Oct. 20, and the return to commence not later than Oct. 29. The fare is to be $10 25. Hudson River steamers included if desired. Call on or write Louis Drago, Canadian passenger agent, 69½ Yonge street, Toronto. 'Phone Main 4361. 30ixvtyx

For a Hunting Trip

And one which will bring you the best results, spend a few days in the Temagami district, reached via Grand Trunk Railway. This district abounds in moose and other large game. Call on Grand Trunk agents, or address J. D. McDonald, district passenger agent, Toronto, for descriptive and illustrated booklet, entitled "Haunts of Fish and Game," which gives full information as to game laws, and the best districts to go to. 33c

Moose Hunting

There is a region in Canada, located in Northern Ontario, where the moose, "the monarch of the forest," is to be found in great numbers. This territory is known as Temagami, and is reached from Buffalo, Chicago and Detroit by the Grand Trunk Railway System to North Bay. The open season in this region is from Oct. 16 to Nov. 15, both days inclusive, and by applying to J. D. McDonald, district passenger agent, Toronto, Ont., Grand Trunk Railway System, all information concerning routes, guides and full particulars can be had. 33c

SOUTHCOTT SUIT CO.

Entrance, 14 Market Lane, over Knox's.



$8.85

For this suit, in stock or made to order, money payable when suit is done. Fit and workmanship guaranteed. It is a $20 suit, direct from our factory, for $8 85. $15 for $30 suits. $6 for $12 suits.

THE DOMINION SAVINGS

AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY

Assets Over $2,000,000.00

All depositors are therefore fully secured. Highest rates allowed on Debentures and Deposits.

NATHANIEL MILLS, Manager.

No. 1 Masonic Temple.

F. H. BUTLER, Stock Broker

Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Provisions bought and sold for cash or on margins. Send for vest pocket manual. Long distance 'phone 1,278. OFFICES—Masonic Temple, London.

THE CPC LARD

THE CANADIAN PACKING CO. LONDON

Live Chickens bought at highest prices, delivered at Pottersburg.

LATEST MARKETS

LOCAL MARKET.

Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1904.

Today's attendance was about up to the average for this day of the week. Business was quite lively in most of the lines offered. Prices were steady to easier.

Grain—About a dozen loads of oats sold at 93c to 95c per cwt.; sales were brisk, a couple of loads of wheat selling at $1 to $1 01 per bushel.

Hay and Straw—There was offered today 23 loads of hay; sales were moderately brisk at $7 50 to $8 per ton. No straw was offered. Buyers could place fully twenty loads if they could secure it.

Butter and Eggs—Very little of either of these commodities was offered. Prices were as per quotations.

Vegetables and Roots—There was about a dozen large loads of potatoes offered. Sales were made at 60 per bag by the load, or 65c to 70c for 5 to 10 bag lots. Onions were higher in price at $1 to $1 10 per bushel. A carload was received by the dealers from Spain, which will help out the scarcity here. Turnips were dull at 25c per bushel or 35c per bag. Other vegetables as quoted.

Poultry—What little was offered was held by the hucksters. Sales slow at prices quoted.

Fruits—Apples were plentiful and dull of sale at $1 per barrel for choice stock; by the bag 40c was the ruling figure. Pears, 50c to 75c per bushel. Grapes 20c to 25c for 10-lb basket.

Dressed Hogs—There was about 30 carcasses offered, most of the sales were made at $7 50 to $7 75 per cwt. Prices are expected to go lower.

Butchers' Meat—Sales were draggy in this line. Beef was dull at $5 to $6 per cwt. Mutton, $6 to $7 per cwt. Veal, $6 50 to $7. Lamb, 8c to 9c per pound.

N. S. WILLIAMS,

BROKER, 113 Masonic Temple

Correspondents W. F. DEVER & CO. (established 1890). Stocks, Bonds, Grain, Provisions and Cotton bought and sold for cash or on margin.

Long distance 'phone 1,113.

STOCK MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 18. — The opening this morning was far less excited than at the opening yesterday morning. Profit-taking was again distinctly noticeable in the active issues. Commission house business continued on a large scale, and the tendency was again upward. Shortly before noon renewed realizing caused prices to sell off somewhat, but no really weak spots developed; the undertone remained exceedingly firm. St. Paul was a strong feature, Slade & Co. and J. J. Manning and traders being large buyers. Sales tonoon 763,200.

TORONTO.

Toronto, Oct. 18.

	Ask.	Off.
Ontario	131	130
Bank of Commerce	159	158⅞
Imperial Bank	..	230
Dominion	144½	242
Standard	..	237
Hamilton	..	217
Bank of Nova Scotia	272	..
Bank of Ottawa	218	212
Traders	..	132½
Imperial Life	..	149
National Trust	..	135
Consumers' Gas	..	203
Ontario and Qu'Appelle	..	100
Canada Northwest Land pfd	..	99
C. P. R. Stock	134	133½
Soo, pref	..	13
Soo, com	83¾	82
Toronto Electric Light	..	145⅝
Can. General Electric	162½	161½
Dominion Telegraph	..	119
Bell Telephone	..	155½
Richelieu and Ontario	..	56¾
Niagara Navigation	112½	..
Northern Navigation	80	..
St. L. and C. Navigation	105	..
Toronto Railway	..	103¾
Twin City Railway	103¾	103½
Winnipeg St. Railway	..	185
Sao Paulo Tramway	105	104⅜
Dom. Steel, com	15	14¾
Nova Scotia Steel, com	64½	63½
Crows Nest Coal	350	..
Mackay, com	35¼	35
Mackay, pref	73⅞	73⅝
Salt	115	..
Confederation Life	..	271
British Canadian L. and I.	80	70
Canada Landed	..	104
Canada Permanent	..	123
Canadian S. and L.	..	119
Central Canada Loan	..	150
Dominion Savings	..	70
Hamilton Provident	..	120
Huron and Erie L. and S.	..	190
Landed Banking and Loan	..	120
London and Canada	..	95
Manitoba Loan	..	95
Toronto Mortgage	..	92
Ontario Loan & Debenture	..	122
Toronto Savings and Loan	..	130
Nova Scotia Steel bonds	..	106

SALES: Bank of Commerce, 25 at 258¾; Bank of Hamilton, 30 at 217¾; Bell Telephone, 25 at 156, 25 at 156, 25 at 155¾; R. and O., 25 at 56¾; Twin City, 100 at 103½, 50 at 103¾, 5 at 103⅝; Toronto Railway, 100 at 104; C. P. R., 50 at 137⅞, 300 at 134, 7, 10 and 50 at 133¾, 6 at 133¼; Ontario Bank, 50 at 130½; Canadian General Electric, 20 at 162; Toronto Electric Light, 10 at 145¼, 6 at 145, 125 at 145¼, 8 at 145¾, 3 new at 143¼, 10 old at 146; Dominion Steel bonds, 10,000 at 76¼; Mackay, common, 50, 114 and 50 at 35¼, 25 at 35, 50 at 35⅜, 11 preferred at 74, 50 at 73¾; Nova Scotia Steel, 50 at 64, 50 at 64¾, 25 at 63⅛, 40 preferred at 106; Sao Paulo, 50 at 104⅛, 25 at 104½; Dominion Steel, 25 preferred at 42⅛, 10 common at 15; Toronto Mortgage, 10 at 94.

MONTREAL.

Montreal, Oct. 18.

	Ask.	Off.
Canadian Pacific	133¾	133⅝
Winnipeg Electric	..	188
Montreal Railway, xd	210	207¾
West India	60	40
Toronto Street Railway	104¼	103⅞
Halifax Street Railway	95	94½
St John Street Railway	115	..
Twin City Transit	..	103½

C. N. SPENCER, STOCK BROKER

Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Provisions bought and sold for cash or on margins. Long distance 'phone 180. Offices, Market Lane.

Richelieu and Ontario	..	56½
Bell Telephone	..	155
Dominion Steel, com	15¼	14⅞
Dominion Steel, pfd	42½	42
Montreal Power	82	81¾
Nova Scotia Steel, com, xd.	64½	63½
Detroit Railway	..	74⅜
Montreal Cotton	103	..
Dominion Cotton	33	25
C. P. R. rights	6	5¾
Montreal Railway, bonds	..	104½
Mackay, com	35¼	34¾
Mackay, pfd	74¼	74
Dominion Coal, com	56¼	55¾
Dominion Coal, pfd	115	112
Montreal Railway, new, xd.	..	205⅝
Bank of Montreal	252	250
Bank British N. America	130	..
Molsons Bank	220	215
Merchants' Bank	162	159
Ogilvie Flour, pfd	200	181
Ogilvie Flour, bonds	115½	..
Quebec Bank	..	126
Union Bank	138	135
Hochelaga Bank	..	133
Dominion Steel, bonds	76½	76¼
Heat and Light, bonds	105	100
Toledo Railway	25¼	24⅜

SALES: Toledo Railway, 25 at 26¼, 25 at 23½, 125 at 23¾, 250 at 24, 50 at 24; C. P. R., 2 at 134, 25 at 134, 5 at 133½; Twin City, 25 at 103¾, 125 at 104, 100 at 103⅞, 25 at 103¾, 10 at 104, 25 at 103⅝, 50 at 103½, 50 at 103¾, 100 at 103½, 100 at 103⅝, 25 at 103⅜; R. and O., 50 at 56½, 5 at 57, 75 at 57; C. P. R. rights, 600 at 5⅞; Toronto Railway, 25 at 104, 25 at 103⅞, 5 at 103¾, 25 at 104; Power, 75 at 81⅞, 300 at 82, 10 at 82, 25 at 82, 15 at 81¾; Mackay, common, 50 at 35, 50 at 34⅞, 25 at 35; Detroit Railway, 50 at 73½, 100 at 74, 125 at 74¼, 25 at 74½, 20 at 74, 50 at 74¼, 200 at 74, 75 at 74, 25 at 74; Iron, preferred, 10 at 42¾, 4 at 42¼; Scotia, preferred, 20 at 106¾; Mackay, preferred, 200 at 74, 50 at 74, 25 at 74, 75 at 74⅛; Bell Telephone, 25 at 156; Iron, common, 160 at 15; Bank of Commerce, 25 at 159¼; Iron bonds, 1,000 at 76¼, 15,000 at 76¼; Scotia bonds, 1,500 at 107¼, 2,000 at 107¾.

NEW YORK.

Reported by F. H. Butler, stock broker, Masonic Temple, for The Advertiser.

New York, Oct. 18.

	Open	High	Low	Close
Amal. Copper	64⅞	65½	64⅞	65⅛
American Sugar	136¼	137	135¾	137
American Cotton Oil	32	..	..	..
American Locomotiv	29¼	29½	29	29
American Foundry	27½	27½	26¾	26¾
American Refining	67⅞	..	..	..
Atchison, com	85	85½	84⅞	85¼
Atchison, pfd	101¼	..	..	..
Baltimore & Ohio	94¼	94¾	94⅛	94¾
Brooklyn Transit	66½	68¼	66¼	68¼
C. P. R.	134	134	133	133¾
Ches. & Ohio	45¼	45⅜	45	45⅛
Chicago G. Western	19¼	19½	18¾	19⅜
Col. Fuel and Iron	39	39¼	38¼	38¼
Consolidated Gas	217	217¼	216¼	217¼
Delaware & Hudson	175	175	174⅜	174⅞
Erie	34¼	35	34¼	34½
Erie, pfd	69¾	70	69¾	70
Edison Gen. Elect	176¼	177½	176¼	177½
Illinois Central	144	144¾	144	144¾
Kan. & Tex., com	29½	..	28¾	29¼
Kan. & Tex., pfd	57	58	57	57¾
Louisville & Nash	136	136¼	136	136¼
Manhattan	158	158⅜	158	158⅜
Metropolitan St. Ry	122½	123⅛	122⅜	122½
Mexican Central	16½	17	16¼	16½
Missouri Pacific	104¼	105½	104	105
N. Y. Central	134½	135⅜	134¼	135
Norfolk & Western	73	..	..	..
Ontario & Western	36⅜	36⅜	36	36
Pacific Mail S.S. Co	37½	37⅞	37½	37⅞
Pennsylvania	136	136¼	135¾	136¼
People's Gas	107	107	106⅜	106¾
Reading	73⅜	74¾	73⅜	74⅝
Republic I. & S.	12⅝	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝
Rock Island	29⅝	30¼	29⅝	29⅞
Southern Railway	34⅜	34½	34⅛	34⅛
Southern Ry. pfd	95⅜	95½	95	95
Southern Pacific	61⅞	62¼	61⅝	62½
St. Paul	168⅝	171¼	168⅝	171
Texas	34⅜	35⅜	34⅜	34¾
Twin City	103¼	103⅞	103¼	103¾
Tenn. Coal & Iron	57½	57⅝	56¾	57
Union Pacific	106⅜	107⅜	106½	107¼
U. S. Leather	11¼	13	11	13
U. S. Leather, pfd	90	91½	90	90½
U. S. Rubber	28	28⅝	28	28⅝
U. S. Steel	22⅛	22¼	21⅞	22
U. S. Steel, pfd	82½	83⅜	82½	82¾
Wabash, com	21¾	22	21¾	21⅞
Wabash, pfd	44	44½	43¾	44
West. Union Tel	92¾	93	92¾	92¾
Wisconsin Central	22	22⅜	22	22⅜

CHICAGO EXCHANGE.

Reported by F. H. Butler, stock broker, Masonic Temple, for The Advertiser.

Chicago, Oct. 18.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—Dec	1 11¾	1 14⅝	1 11½	1 14¼
May	1 10¾	1 12¾	1 10½	1 12½
July	97¼	98⅛	96⅞	98
Corn—Dec	47⅞	48⅝	47¼	48½
May	44⅞	45¼	44⅝	45¼
Oats—Dec	28	28⅜	27¾	28¼
May	30⅜	30¾	30¼	30½
Pork—Jan	12 12	12 32	12 12	12 25
May	12 05	12 27	12 05	12 20
Lard—Oct	7 20	7 20	7 17	7 17
Jan	7 12	7 20	7 12	7 17
S. Ribs—Oct	7 45	7 47	7 45	7 45
Jan	6 35	6 45	6 35	6 40

FLAXSEED.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Oct. 17.—Flaxseed—Northwest, $1 16; southwest, $1 09; October, $1 09; December, $1 11.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

TORONTO.

Toronto, Oct. 18.—There were 63 loads in today, including 665 cattle, 1,300 hogs, 1,855 sheep and lambs and 74 calves. Quotations:

Export cattle, choice, cwt	$4 40	@	$4 80
Export cattle, medium	4 00	@	4 40
Export bulls	3 50	@	4 00
Export cows	3 25	@	3 50
Butchers' cattle, choice	4 25	@	4 50
Butchers, medium	3 50	@	3 75
Butchers, common	2 75	@	3 25
Feeders, short-keep	3 60	@	3 80
Feeders, medium	3 25	@	3 50
Stockers	2 50	@	3 00
Milch cows, each	25 00	@	55 00
Export ewes, cwt	3 25	@	3 40
Export bucks	2 50	@	2 75
Culls, each	2 00	@	3 50
Lambs, cwt	3 85	@	4 35
Calves, each	3 00	@	10 00
Hogs, singers, cwt, off cars	5 25	@	5 25
Hogs, fats and lights	5 00	@	5 00

Export cattle slow; good butchers' cattle are selling better; medium or common are slow; milch cows are selling well.

MONTREAL.

Montreal, Oct. 17.—About 1,200 head of butchers' cattle, 40 milch cows, 70 calves, 1,000 sheep and lambs and 410 fat hogs were offered for sale at the east end abattoir today. The butchers were out strong and there was a fair demand for the best cattle, but all the others were slow of sale at very low prices. Prime beeves sold at 4⅛c to 4½c; good mediums, 3½c to 4c; ordinary mediums, 3c to 3⅜c; the common stock at 2c to 2¾c, and the lean canners at 1¼c to 1¾c per lb; the calves were mostly grassers, and some of them very lean in flesh; these sold at 2c to 2¼c per lb; good veals bring 4c to near 5c per lb; shipping sheep are lower at 3½c per lb; the others sell at 2¾c to 3¼c per lb; lambs are 3¾c to 4⅜c per lb; fat hogs are lower, or from 4c to near 5¼c per lb; several very fine large milch cows sold at from $50 to $60 each; the others at $24 to $45 each.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Oct. 18.—Cattle—Receipts, 11,000, including 3,000 westerns and 500 Texans; market steady; good to prime steers, $5 55 to $6 80; poor to medium, $3 55 to $5 60; stockers and feeders, $2 25 to $4; cows, $1 50 to $4 10; heifers, $1 55 to $5 50; canners, $1 50 to $2 40; bulls, $2 to $4 10; calves, $3 50 to $6 75; Texas-fed steers, $3 50 to $5; western steers, $2 55 to $4 50.

Hogs—Receipts, 18,000; market steady to weak; mixed and butchers, $4 to $5 40; good to choice heavy, $5 10 to $5 40; rough heavy, $4 70 to $5; light, $4 90 to $5 25; bulk of sales at $5 05 to $5 20.

Sheep—Receipts, 30,000; sheep steady, lambs weak; good to choice wethers, $3 55 to $4 50; fair to choice mixed, $3 25 to $3 55; native lambs, $4 50 to $6.

PRICES OF LIVE HOGS.

Prices for live hogs for Thursday morning next, delivered at the factory in Pottersburg: 160 to 200 hogs, $5 10; lighter hogs, $4 85; heavier hogs, $4 85 per cwt.

OLD COUNTRY PRICES.

London, Oct. 17. — Cattle are easier at 8½c to 12¾c per lb; refrigerator beef, 9⅜c to 9½c per lb. Sheep, 10½c to 11¾c dressed weight.

EAST BUFFALO.

East Buffalo, Oct. 18.—Cattle—Receipts, 750 head; fairly active, barely steady; prime steers, $5 50 to $5 85; shipping, $4 50 to $5 25; butchers, $4 to $4 85; heifers, $2 50 to $4 25; cows and bulls, $2 25 to $4; stockers and feeders, $2 25 to $3 75. Veals—Receipts, 100 head; steady, $4 50 to $8 25.

Hogs—Receipts, 6,800 head; slow, 10c to 20c lower; heavy, $5 45 to $5 50; mixed, $5 40 to $5 50; Yorkers, $5 30 to $5 40; pigs, $5 to $5 10; roughs, $4 40 to $4 60; stags, $3 75 to $4 25; dairies and grassers, $5 10 to $5 35.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 5,000 head; steady; prices unchanged.

COUGHS

It will be well for you to remember Strong's Spruce Specific during the cough and cold season. You rather expect unusual merit in a remedy we indorse—at least, we hope you do, for you have reason to. The merit of his remedy is little short of remarkable.

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

STRONG'S DRUG STORE

184 DUNDAS STREET.

Strong's Baking Powder, the only pure powder at the price.

All housekeepers are asked to call for a copy of our free Cook Book.

PRODUCE MARKET.

TORONTO.

Toronto, Oct. 18. — Wheat — Ontario grades are steady to firm; prices are unchanged; red and white, outside, are quoted at $1 01 to $1 02; No. 2 goose, 99c; No. 2 spring, 95c; Manitoba grades are easier; No. 1 northern, $1 02; No. 2, 99c; No. 3, 96½c, at Georgian Bay points, and 6c more grinding in transit. Flour—Steady; cars of 90 per cent patents are quoted at $4 35 to $4 40, in buyers' sacks, west; choice brands are 15c to 20c higher; Manitoba, $5 70 for Hungarian patents, $5 40 for second patents and $5 30 for strong bakers, bags included, on the track at Toronto. Millfeed is quoted at $14 to $14 50 in bulk and shorts and $17 50 east or west; Manitoba millfeed is unchanged, at $20 to $21 for shorts and $19 for bran, sacks included, Toronto freights. Barley—Demand active; prices steady, at 45c to 46c for No. 2, 43c to 44c for No. 3 extra, and 43c for No. 3 malting, outside, and 1c less for export. Rye—Steady, at 64c west. Corn—Unchanged, at 52c to 53c for cars of Canadian, west; American at 61c to 61½c for No. 2 yellow, 62c for No. 3, and 59c for No. 3 mixed, on track; there is a moderate inquiry. Oats—Market steady; No. 1 new white, 32½c east; No. 2 new white, 31½c to 32c, low freights and 31½c north and west. Rolled oats—The movement is light; prices are steady, at $4 50 for cars of bags and $4 75 for barrels on the track at Toronto; 25c more for broken lots here and 40c more outside. Peas—Quiet, at 63c to 64c for No. 2, west or east. Butter—Fairly steady; receipts plentiful. Eggs—About steady, with the demand active, at 19c to 20c. Cheese—Steady, at 9¾c for large and 10c for twins.

HAY MARKET.

TORONTO.

Toronto, Oct. 17. — Baled Hay — The market has a firmer tone and is quoted at $8 per ton for car lots on track, here.

Baled Straw—Offerings here are fair, but the market is firm in tendency. Quotations are unchanged at $5 75 to $6 per ton for car lots on the track here.

DAIRY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

New York, Oct. 17.—Butter firm; receipts, 4,061 pkgs; street prices, extra creamery, 21c to 21½c; official prices, creamery, common to extra, 13c to 21c; do. held, 20c to 20½c; state dairy, common to extra, 13c to 20c; renovated, common to extra, 11c to 17c; western factory, common to choice, 11½c to 14½c; western imitation creamery, common to choice, 14c to 17c. Cheese weak; receipts, 2,032 boxes; state full cream, small colored and white, fancy, 10c; do, good to prime, 9¼c to 9¾c; do, poor to fair, 7½c to 9¼c; large colored, fancy, 9½c; do, good to prime, 9c to 9¼c; do, poor to fair, 6¾c to 8¾c; large white, fancy, 9½c; do, good to prime, 7¾c to 9c; do, poor to fair, 6¾c to 8¾c; skims, full to light, 2c to 8½c.

CHICAGO.

Chicago, Oct. 17.—Butter firm; creameries, 15c to 20½c; dairies, 13c to 17c. Cheese easy, 10c to 10½c.

ELGIN.

Elgin, Ill., Oct. 17.—Sales of butter in the district during the week, 673,200 lbs; quoted at 21c; price advanced 1c per lb on the board of trade.

UTICA.

Utica, N. Y., Oct 17.—On the Utica board of trade today the following sales of cheese were made: Seventy-one lots of 5,994 boxes at 9c to 9½c. Butter—Creamery, 15 pkgs sold at 20c, 175 at 21c, and 25 at 21½c.

ENGLISH MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, Oct. 18.—Wheat—Spot nominal. Futures steady; December, 7s 6d; March, 7s 6⅜d.

Corn—Spot. American mixed, firm, 4s 6½d. Futures steady; December, 4s 6d.

Peas—Canadian steady, 5s 7½d.

Flour—St. Louis fancy winter steady, 9s 9d.

Hops (in London)—Pacific coast strong, £8 8s to £9.

Hops (in London—Pacific coast firm, £8 to £8 12s.

Beef—Firm; extra India mess, 65s.

Pork—Steady; prime mess western, 77s 6d.

Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs, dull, 45s.

Bacon—Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs, dull, 49s; short ribs, 16 to 24 lbs, easy, 48s 6d; long clear middles, light, 28 to 34 lbs, easy, 48s 6d; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lbs easy, 47s; short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs, quiet, 42s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs, easy, 48s; shoulders, square, 11 to 13 lbs, dull, 38s.

Lard—Prime western, in tierces, quiet, 37s 6d; American refined, in pails, easy, 38s 3d.

Butter—Good United States steady, 70s.

Cheese—Firm; American finest white, 42s; do, colored, 44s.

Tallow—Prime city steady, 22s 6d.

Turpentine Spirits—Dull, 39s 3d.

Rosin—Common steady, 7s 3d.

Petroleum—Refined quiet.

Linseed Oil—Quiet, 17s 9d.

Receipts of wheat during the past three days were 149,000 centals, including 1,000 American.

Receipts of American corn during the past three days were 59,600 centals.

Weather—Cloudy.

OIL MARKETS.

PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg, Pa., Oct. 17.—Oil opened and closed at $1 56.

OIL CITY.

Oil City, Pa., Oct. 17.—Credit balances, $1 56; certificates, no bid; shipments, 118,690 barrels.

LONDON.

London, Oct. 17.—Petroleum, American refined, 5 11-16d; spirits, 8¾d.

BEAN MARKET.

DETROIT.

Detroit, Oct. 17.—Beans—October, 1 car at $1 70; November, 1 car at $1 68; February, $1 68.

$15,000 FOR STOLEN KISS

Mrs. Mitts Sues for Kiss Taken in Her Husband's Absence.

Cincinnati, Oct. 18.—Whether a stolen kiss is worth $15,000 is the question which will have to be decided by a jury in Federal Judge Cochran's court, which sits in Covington, Ky., tomorrow. Mrs. Grant Mitts, of Mason, Ky., thinks she is entitled to that amount for a kiss which she declares was stolen last June by J. B. Alexander, a friend of her husband, who made a friendly call while the husband was not at home, and she has brought suit.

As a result of the alleged larceny she declares she is a nervous wreck, and has been subjected to much humiliation and notoriety.

Fought at Paardeberg.

Windsor, Oct. 18.—Capt. Pearson, formerly of the First Shropshire Light Infantry, which regiment was brigaded with the Canadian contingent at the battle of Paardeburg, and who was personally acquainted with a number of Windsor boys, members of the latter regiment, is a guest at the Manning House. He is on his way home to England from a visit to the fair at St. Louis.

WIFE DESERTER GETS A TERM IN THE KINGSTON PENITENTIARY

Twenty-Nine Months the Sentence Passed on Alfred Henry Taylor.

Alfred Henry Taylor, the man who has been under remand for some time on the charge of desertion and non-support preferred by his wife, came before his Honor Judge Elliott this morning. He and Mr. R. M. C. Toothe, his legal advisor, had decided to change the prisoner's plea from one of not guilty, to that of guilty. His honor sentenced Taylor to two years and five months in the Kingston Penitentiary.

The crown attorney first recited the facts of the case to the court, which were chiefly based upon the depositions made by Mrs. Taylor. The couple were married in the year 1886, and lived together, apparently, happily, for thirteen years. They had five children, three of whom survive, and are aged respectively 4, 6 and 9 years. The little girl of 6 is one of the most winsome children that has ever been seen around the courts, when their parents were in trouble. In January, 1900, Taylor left the city, and was found some time later living in Detroit with Bertha Johnston, also of London. For four years Taylor stayed away, and, it is alleged, did not contribute one cent towards the maintenance of his wife and children in this city. Mrs. Taylor swore that she and her family had often been at the point of starvation and that her own health was badly impaired in consequence of the hard time she had to keep herself and her children alive. She had to engage in hard, manual labor, and to depend to a large extent upon private charity. This summer Taylor came back to this city in company with the girl, who now carried a child in her arms. Mrs. Taylor promptly had him behind the bars, and has appeared time after time against him.

Mr. McKillop said that the case was one of the worst that ever came before his notice, and his honor said the same. Mr. Toothe said that he did not want to palliate the offense of his client, but he thought that the attorney was putting the case against the prisoner too strongly. He said that Mrs. Taylor had not, during the time that her husband was away, received any charity from the city. Indeed the appearance of Mrs. Taylor and her child in the court did not indicate that they had been pinched by poverty. Mr. Toothe further said that the court should not push further apart those who ought to be brought together. He then showed that the prisoner had promised to turn over a new leaf, to go back and live with his wife and to support her and his children in future, but that the wife was inexorable. Mr. Toothe read parts of statements made by the wife, and among them were the following: "I feel bitter against him on account of this woman. I want to have him punished, and would like to have her punished, too. I don't want 5 cents of his money," and such like. Mr. Toothe had got Canon Dann to speak to the wife, but she had persistently refused to open her arms to her wayward husband. Mr. Toothe offered to the court, to put up financial bonds for the good behavior of the man if some agreement were reached between him and his wife.

On being asked by the court if he had anything to say for himself, Taylor said that the present trouble was the first he had ever had with his wife.

"I promise to lead a new life if your honor will give me another chance," he said, "and I will work and educate my children."

"It's a pity that you did not think of that before you went away," said the court, and then the judge went on to say that the prisoner had added insult to injury by returning to this city, where his wife was, in company with his paramour.

"There is not one tittle of evidence to show that the prisoner either went away or came with the girl," said Mr. Toothe.

"They were found in Detroit together," said the attorney.

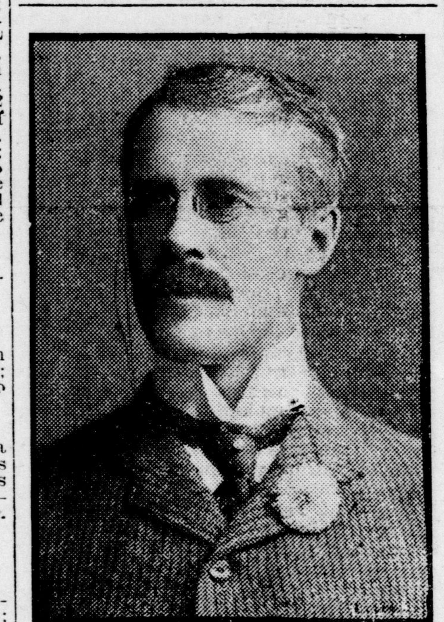
His honor said he thought that the wife was perfectly justified in taking as active steps against her one-time husband, as she had done. Supposing, he said, that the wife had gone off with another man, and the boot had been on the other foot, the husband would feel the insult and injury just as deeply, and would not have stood for it.

The court then passed the sentence.

CITY CLERK EDWARDS WILL BE NEW PUBLIC SCHOOL INSPECTOR

Announcement to That Effect Was Made Today—Did Not Seek the Position.

It was announced today that Mr. C. B. Edwards, city clerk, of London, is to succeed the late W. J. Carson as



City Clerk Edwards

Who, it is announced will be made public school inspector.

public school inspector. A special meeting of the board of education has been called for Wednesday night, when the appointment will be made. Mr. Edwards put in no application for the position, the latter seeking him. Those who put in applications and who interviewed the trustees are: Principal Kirk, of Aberdeen school, and Mr. John McCool and Mr. McVicker, of the Collegiate Institute.

Mr. Edwards taught school in the London district for about 20 years, coming to London Township in 1884. For about ten years he followed his profession in London Township, when he came to this city as principal of St. George's school. Two years later he was appointed to the Collegiate Institute staff and held his position with distinction until the 26th of December, 1902, when upon the resignation of Mr. C. A. Kingston, he was appointed city clerk. Mr. Edwards is a B. A., being an honor graduate of Queen's University.

Since his appointment to the city clerkship he has made a name for himself as a competent, careful, painstaking official, affable and gentlemanly to all. It will be a difficult proposition to fill his position with one equally competent, and the mayor and aldermen are loth to lose him, but they do not feel like standing in the way of his advancement. In his present position, Mr. Edwards draws about $1,600, whereas the school inspectorship is worth at least $2,000. It is felt, too, that he will be able to do a vast amount of good as school inspector, and in the language of one of the trustees, he is an "ideal man for the place."

Much speculation is being indulged in as to who will succeed Mr. Edwards as city clerk. It is understood that Mr. W. O. Carson, son of the late inspector has put in an applicatian, and the names of Mr. E. T. Essery and Mr. Ed Flock are mentioned. It was said around the city hall today that Mr. Essery stands an excellent chance of securing the place.

BLYTH WAS NOT INSANE

Acted Strangely, But Not Because of Any Mental Derangement.

Thomas Blyth, the man who was arrested in Strathroy a week ago, owing to his strange conduct on the streets, came before Judge Macbeth this morning. The man was charged with insanity, but Drs. MacArthur and Waugh testified this morning that the "insanity" was due to a long-continued spree. Blyth appeared to be all right after his week's rest, and the doctors recommended that he be discharged. The court allowed him to go.

—Among the Londoners attending the Baptist convention in session at Toronto are Rev. W. M. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Westervelt, J. Beardsall and D. H. Gillies.

"COFFEE DOESN'T HURT ME"

Tales That Are Told.

"I was one of the kind who wouldn't believe that coffee was hurting me," says a New York woman. "You just couldn't convince me its use was connected with the heart and stomach trouble I suffered from most all the time. My trouble finally got so bad I had to live on milk and toast almost entirely for three or four years. Still I loved the coffee and wouldn't believe it could do such damage.

"What I needed was to quit coffee, and take nourishment in such form my stomach could digest. I had read so much about Postum, the cereal coffee, but never thought it would fit my case, until one day I decided to quit coffee and give it a trial and make sure about it. So I got a package and carefully followed the directions.

"Soon I found I began to get better and was able to eat carefully selected foods without the aid of pepsin or other digests, and it was not long before I was really a new woman physically.

"Now I am a healthy, hearty, and sound; can eat anything and everything that comes along, and I know this wonderful change is all due to my having quite coffee, and got the big quantity of nourishment I needed through this delicious Postum in place of the dangerous coffee and tea.

"My wonder is why everyone don't give up the old coffee and the troubles that go with it and build themselves up, as I have done, with Postum." Name given by Postum Company, Battle Creek, Mich.

Easy to prove by ten days' trial of Postum in place of coffee. The reward is big and "there's a reason."

Get the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville," in each package.

WANTED OUTSIDER FOR A CANDIDATE

Local Tories Offered Nomination to Dr. Montague, Who, However, Will Not Run.

Dr. Montague, of Toronto, was in this city yesterday at the request of the local Liberal-Conservative Association, and was offered the candidature of the party in London, the party, apparently, being unable to secure a London man who is worthy to oppose Hon. Mr. Hyman. The doctor did not give his answer off-hand, however, and asked to be given until today to decide. After looking over the field carefully he came to the conclusion that he would not run, and today his answer was received by the party executive, the doctor refusing the offer with thanks.

Arrangements are being completed for the big Liberal rally, which will be held in the armories Friday night, to ratify the nomination of Hon. Mr. Hyman. The building, of course, is not completed, and the meeting will not be in the nature of an opening of the new military headquarters of London. The large auditorium will, however, be handsomely decorated, and there will be seating accommodation and standing room for everybody.

Two brass bands have also been engaged for the occasion. The speakers will include Hon. Mr. Hyman, Senator Coffey, Mr. George C. Gibbons, K. C., Mr. Thomas Purdom, K. C., Mr. Moses Masuret and others.

STILL UNCONSCIOUS

The condition of his Lordship the Bishop of Huron shows no change this morning, he being still unconscious.

Mr. Arthur Baldwin has returned to Montreal. Mrs. Sullivan, of Toronto, a niece of the bishop's, and Miss Jean Robinson, of Montreal, a grand-daughter, are at his lordship's bedside.

TO BE SOLD NEXT YEAR.

The old drill shed property at the corner of Wellington street and Central avenue will not be disposed of by the Government for another year. Mr. John Christie is eager to purchase the property at a good figure. Should he secure it he will erect a number of dwellings thereon.

DOUBLE TRACK IS NOW BEING USED

Freights Running Over G. T. R's New Line East of the City —Days of Activity.

While remembering the great West, its need for railways and the grand scheme that is going to be carried out by the G. T. R. and the Liberal Government, one should not overlook the fact that old Ontario herself is making great headway. Our progress is not so phenomenal, but it is just as sure as that of the Northwest. Just think of what is involved in the annual returns, lately published, with regard to the increase in the population and assessment of London for the past year. A steady buying of real estate is going on over all Ontario. And the railways are not idle. Right here in London we are seeing the activity of the railways, following upon the ever-increasing demand for freight and passenger accommodation. The double-tracking of the G. T. R. between this city and Hamilton is being rapidly completed. The new track is now being used by freight trains between here and Dorchester, and between Copetown and Hamilton. The line will be ready for use between here and Woodstock in a few days. Then there are the projected lines between Toronto and Northern points, the demand for a union station here, the new interswitch, which will shortly be built. Ontario's iron highways are active.

CONDENSED LOCAL NEWS

—Mr. Joshua Garnier, 600 Colborne street, is seriously ill.

—Ald. Wyatt left for St. Louis this morning on a trip to the World's Fair.

—Mr. A. Nettleship has gone on an extended visit to St. Louis and other points.

—Mrs. John Cowan, formerly of this city, now of Seattle, has returned home after a visit with friends in this city.

—Mr. Robert Logan, of the G. T. R., and Miss Logan are on a two weeks' visit with relatives in Detroit and Bay City.

—Mr. A. Nettleship and Mrs. A. H. Winfindale, of Montreal, are visiting the former's parents, on Cathcart street, South London.

—The vacant lot on the southeast corner of Bathurst and Richmond streets has been purchased by Mr. J. P. Cook, of this city, the consideration being about $50 a foot.

IMPROVING THE HARBOR.

The Government engineer has been at Port Stanley taking soundings in the lake for the construction of the proposed breakwater. The dredge General Meade has made a depth of 17 feet of water for the landing of the Montreal boats.

BURIAL OF ALEX McNEIL.

Mr. Alexander McNeil, of lot 17, concession 4, Lobo Township, was buried from his late residence on Sunday. The funeral was very largely attended and testified to the esteem in which the deceased was held. The pallbearers were Messrs. McIntosh, McQueen, McArthur, Johnston, McIvor and Simpson. Rev. G. B. Davis, pastor of the Lobo Baptist Church, conducted the services, which were of a very solemn character.

GOOD PRICES REALIZED.

There was a good attendance at Messrs. Goddard and Zavitz's sale near Poplar Hill, Lobo Township, yesterday afternoon. Several 2-year-old steers sold for over $50 each, one pair bringing $57 50 each. One pair of calves sold for $19 50 each. Several sheep sold for very fair prices, one lot going for $8 25 each. Auctioneers Hunt and McGregor conducted the sale. The proceeds of the sale reached nearly $1,600.

"THE BILLIONAIRE."

Klaw & Erlanger's musical productions have always been noted or importance of company, merit of book and music, novel specialties, and magnificence of scenery and costumes. In their latest effort, "The Billionaire," Harry B. Smith and Gus Kerker's new spectacular musical comedy, they have surrounded Thomas Q. Seabrooke with the strongest and most important company ever seen in musical comedy in America, and have provided for him the most elaborate equipment of scenery and costumes that the best stage art of America and a lavish but well-considered outlay of money could provide. Mr. Seabrooke will be seen in "The Billionaire" at the Grand on Monday, Oct. 31.

TEAM RAN AWAY.

Yesterday afternoon a farmer's team attached to a wood-rack became frightened at a Michigan Central train on the Hamilton road, and they bolted, and ran away. The driver was unable to hold or guide them, and they collided with a telegraph pole, snapping the pole in two. The wagon was badly damaged also, but the driver and his horses were uninjured.

LONDONER'S SUCCESS.

Mr. Allen D. Cameron, principal of the Annan public school, is fast making a name among the teachers of North Grey. Recently at the teachers' convention in Owen Sound he gave a most instructive address on teaching composition. His ideas were practical, and the way he discussed the advantages and disadvantages of the many phases of the subject presented was very clever. As a teacher he has met with marked success. The Annan board of trustees has retained him for the coming year. Mr. Cameron is a graduate of the London Collegiate Institute and London Normal School.

HOLLOWAY'S CORN CURE is the medicine to remove all kinds of corns and warts, and only costs the small sum of 25 cents.

100% Profits

All the profits of the Mutual Life of Canada belong to the policyholders.

HOW IT WORKS OUT:

The other day a stock life company paid a 20-year endowment to a citizen of London.

In a short time we will pay an exactly similar policy in London.

Our profits are 40 per cent greater than those paid by the stock company.

C. E. GERMAN, General Agent, 421 Richmond street.

Koal. Koal.

The Best Koal is always the cheapest. You will get the best quality, prompt and careful delivery, and satisfaction in every way if you order from

DALY,

19 YORK STREET. 'PHONE 348.



If You Want Proper-Fitting Glasses . .

go where the fitting of glasses is made a specialty, as you would go to a drygoods store for drygoods, or to a hardware store for hardware.

Our methods of testing the eyes are most modern, and our time entirely devoted to this work.

W. R. BISHOP, 212 Dundas St. Upstairs.

LOOK!

We can clean or dye your suit or dress to make it look as good as new. You have only to try us to be convinced.

R. PARKER & CO., Cleaners and Dyers,

400 Richmond Street, near corner of Dundas, London, Ont.

TAYLOR TO EAT CLOVER

Grass Diet Man of Brooklyn Will Raise a Crop at His Old Home.

Brentwood, N. H., Oct. 18.—Frank E. Taylor, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who has achieved notoriety by adopting a diet of grass for dyspepsia, is a native of this town, which he left in 1863 to go to New York. He will soon come here to lay out a field of white clover, which he thinks is more nutritious than ordinary grass.

Mr. Taylor had little trouble in eating and digesting anything that came to hand for most of his life, but plum pudding and mince pies, he believes, with advancing years, got the better of him, and a bad case of gastritis was the result. He was led to adopt the grass diet by the apparent beneficial effect that it had on Senor Santos, a Cuban, living in New York, who is at present doing stunts at a good salary in a dime museum.

The grass that Mr. Taylor has been eating was gathered by his daughter in Sunset Park, but he wishes to lay in a stock from his old home place here, and 900 pounds of this season's grass will be laid in for winter use.

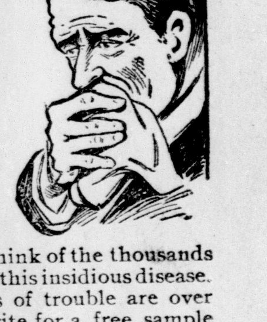
ALLANS DON'T WANT PIER

Price Has Been Raised More Than They Will Pay.

New York, Oct. 18. — Following the lead of the International Marine Company, the Allan State Line has now instructed Austin Baldwin, its New York agent, to inform the commissioner of docks that the rental of $44,000 asked for the lease of the pier at West Twenty-second street is prohibitory—at least, so far as the Allan State Line is concerned—and that the company means to abrogate its agreement to lease the property.

The pier is one of the new ones, in the Chelsea district, 800 feet in length, and was to have been leased to the Allan State Line for $42,000. An additional $2,000 was later added. The pier is what is known as a half pier, only one side being available for docking purposes.

ASTHMA



Instant Relief from the Terrible Choking, Gagging and Coughing.

Asthmatics need not be told of their agonizing sufferings. That smothered feeling—the horrible sensation of suffocation—are too well known to be repeated. Yet think of the thousands who are victims of this insidious disease. Happily their days of trouble are over if they will but write for a free sample of Clarke's Kola Compound. The first dose will give them such welcome relief that they will gladly continue the treatment until the quick cure is complete.

Write us to-day for free sample

The Griffiths & Macpherson Co., Limited. Toronto, Canada.

The Bank of Toronto

CAPITAL and SURPLUS $6,300,000.00.

IN BUSINESS FORTY-NINE YEARS.

AN ESSENTIAL THING

and there are many in the successful management of a bank, is the personal, painstaking care of its chief officers. Recognizing this responsibility the officers of this institution keep themselves in touch with every important detail of the business. And the outcome? A generous and a steadily increasing patronage.

We invite your banking business—large or small.

WE HAVE A SEPARATE BANKING ROOM FOR WOMEN.

JOHN PRINGLE - MANAGER.

Broadens and Strengthens.

A COURSE IN THE

F.C.B.C.

(Y. M. C. A., London), in either BUSINESS or SHORTHAND will pay any young person who is looking for an investment yielding good returns.
Catalogue free.
J. W. WESTERVELT,
Principal.

Elegantly-Finished Tailor-Made Costumes.

It's ten to one that the pretty, perfect-fitting costumes you see on your lady friends were made by our expert tailors. Ask them and then let us have your order.

O. LABELLE, Oddfellows' Block Corner.

Remember
Your Life is at Stake

when you are buying your guns or ammunition. Our loaded cartridges are the result of twenty years' practical experience in the field and workshop. Our guns are guaranteed.

Government Test

Our loaded cartridges are all loaded with DOUBLE CHILLED SHOT, and for good shooting are infinitely superior to any of the same price obtainable elsewhere. The only shells selling at $2 per 100 for black powder, $2 50 per 100 for smokeless, that are loaded with

Double Chilled Shot.

Our Double-barrel Breechloading Shotguns are better, and from $1 to $2 cheaper per gun, than any in the city.

BROCK'S GUN STORE,
192 Dundas St., London, Ont.

R. K. COWAN,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.
County Bldgs., next Court House, London

CARDBOARD
for Passepartout work. Black, green, red, gray and brown. Two sheets, 15c. Cut any size, without extra charge.
W. A. McKENZIE,
Opposite City Hall, Upstairs.

W. J. SMITH & SONS
Undertakers and Embalmers
113 Dundas St. Phone 556. Open day and night. Residence on premises.

D. A. STEWART,
Successor to JOHN T. STEPHENSON,
FUNERAL DIRECTOR
...AND EMBALMER.
Charges moderate. Open day and night. Residence on premises,
164 DUNDAS ST. 'PHONE 459.
George E. Logan, Assistant Manager,
Fifteen Years' Experience.

London College of Commerce
MASONIC TEMPLE BUILDING.
Full Commercial, Shorthand and Typewriting Courses.
Day and Evening Classes.
Now is a good time to enter.
For particulars call or address
W. N. YEREX, C. B.,
Principal.

NO TROUBLE
to make good bread when you use
DAISY FLOUR
It's better than other flours.

MUST GET A MOVE ON

Water Commissioners Determined to Hurry Work on New Pumps.

At a meeting of the water commission held yesterday afternoon, Commissioner Pocock called attention to the fact that the London Machine Tool Company, and the Lorthy Company, of Toronto, were rather slow in remedying certain defects in the new pumps which were installed by them. He asked that Supt. Moore be requested to look into the matter at once. Commissioner Jones agreed with Mr. Pocock and Mr. Moore will see that the defects are remedied without delay.

The pumping report, from Oct. 1 to Oct. 15, showed a total of 50,386,442 gallons. The minimum quantity pumped per day was 2,630,600 gallons and the maximum per day 4,111,617 gallons. The daily average was 3,875,919 gallons.

A petition was presented, requesting a 4½-inch main supply pipe on Victoria street, from Richmond street to St. George. The petitions stated that their water supply is at present derived from a half-inch pipe, so that when one is drawing, the supply is cut off from the others. The matter was referred to the engineer.

A RECOGNIZED REGULATOR.—To bring the digestive organs into symmetrical working is the aim of physicians when they find a patient suffering from stomachic irregularities, and for this purpose they can prescribe nothing better than Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, which will be found a pleasant medicine of surprising virtue in bringing the refractory organs into subjection and restoring them to normal action, in which condition only can they perform their duties properly.

The "400."

If you will call on W. Fulton, city passenger agent, C. P. R., corner of Dundas and Richmond streets, he will give you a handsome booklet entitled the "400," a descriptive booklet of 28 pages, profusely illustrated with the buildings, scenery, statuary, etc., at the great World's Fair. 33-k

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Radiant Home stoves, cook stoves, parlor and heating stoves, feather pillows, mattresses, wire springs, extension tables, dining chairs, brass and iron bedsteads, at the Feather Bed and Mattress Cleaning Factory, 593 Richmond street. Telephone 937. J. F. HUNT & SONS.

Don't forget the free show tonight on Park avenue, next to telephone station.

$8.50

Buys a double-barreled, breech-loading Gun, top action, good steel barrels, rebounding locks, circular hammers, patent fore-end, nitro plungers, checkered stock, and fore-end, 12-gauge, 30-inch barrels, 7¼ pounds weight.

A good strong shooting gun, guaranteed.

Gurd's Good Guns
185 DUNDAS STREET.

AIR SHIPS.

This toy delights everybody—is durable and harmless in every respect. The boys and girls run after it. Will fly 50 to 200 feet in the air. 25c and 35c.
Mailed to any address for the price.
JOHN MILLS' BOOKSTORE.
'Phone 1,665. Wholesale and Retail.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

Thomas Wilson
Merchant Tailor,
Removed to 212 Dundas Street
North Side, Opposite Old Premises.

Give Your Watch A Fair Chance.
Don't expect it to go forever without cleaning.
THOS. GILLEAN,
402 Richmond Street.

The Best Bread for Your Children.

If you would have your children bright, healthy and happy give them Johnston Bros.' XXX Bread. An ideal food for body and brain. Wholesome—delicious—nourishing. For sale in all western towns.
'PHONE 818. JOHNSTON BROS.

LONDON AND DISTRICT

—Mr. W. Fulton, of the C. P. R., is spending a few days in Toronto.

—Mrs. Joe Cassan, of this city, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Dando, at Galt.

—Mr. H. H. Barber, of this city, was registered at the Brunswick House, Winnipeg, on Friday.

—Mrs. A. Crittle and her daughter, Mrs. M. A. Tilley have returned home after an extended tour of England.

—Col. Peters, D. O. C., has requested all officers attending the Grenadier Guards' Band to do so in uniform.

—Mr. S. H. Stanley, Derwent, Ont., who has been attending Western University, has left for Wycliffe College, Toronto.

—Mr. Wm. Hea, of Blackfriars street, West London, broke his leg by falling from a scaffolding on which he was working last week.

—Miss Hessel and Miss M. Ferris have returned home after a pleasant visit at Elmview, the home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Dale, Glendale.

—A horse which was stolen from the pasture of J. Murphy, of the Gore of Downie, has been recovered in this city. The thief was not caught.

—Major Beattie and Mr. James Duffield returned Monday morning from the St. Ann's Shooting Club, St. Clair Flats, where they enjoyed a day's duck shooting.

—Messrs. Joseph B. and Alex. M. Stewart, of Winnipeg, formerly of this city, have been granted second year standing by the regents of Manitoba University.

—Mr. J. W. Jones yesterday afternoon sold at auction Mr. Abraham Cole's turning factory to Mr. William Scarrow for $4,357, which included the taxes for last year.

—The inmates of the Home for Incurables and Aged People's Home were given a free ride about the city yesterday, through the kindness of the street railway company.

—Mr. A. B. Calder, son of Mr. Alex. Calder, formerly of the east end, who has been for several years traveling passenger agent of the C. P. R., has been appointed agent at Seattle, and Mr. F. C. Collins succeeds Mr. Calder.

—Dr. Tamblyn, of the Western University, was greeted by a large attendance ot the Epworth League of the Hamilton Road Methodist Church on Monday evening. His lecture on the life of Shakespeare was interesting and instructive throughout, and was much appreciated by all present.

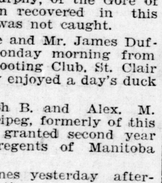
MEETINGS POSTPONED.

The special meetings announced by the Church of England congregation at Crumlin for Tuesday, Oct. 18, have been postponed till further notice, on account of Bishop Baldwin's condition.

DIED IN THE HOSPITAL.

Miss Elizabeth Williams, of Glencoe, died at St. Joseph's Hospital yesterday morning. She was operated upon at the hospital, but the operation was of no avail. Deceased, who was 42 years of age, and a resident of Glencoe, will be missed by many friends in that locality. The remains were taken to Glencoe yesterday for burial.

The Effect Is Not Displeasing



As many suppose, that glasses will detract from your good personal appearance. Those glasses supplied by us are so light and dainty as to be hardly noticeable, yet their lenses are the finest and most scientifically constructed of any.

WILLMOT'S
Graduate Optician. 217 1-2 Richmond St.

Mr. Ewen Holme
AND THE
Gerhard-Heintzman Piano

The following appeared in the Toronto Globe of Monday, Oct. 17: Announcement is made by Conductor Williams, of the Grenadier Guards Band, that at the concerts of today and Wednesday he will have the pleasure of introducing to Canadian audiences the very talented English pianist, Mr. Ewen Holme, who has just arrived after a very successful tour of the English cities, having also had the honor of playing for their Majesties the King and Queen. At today's concerts he will play Chopin's Fantasia Brilliant, Moszkowski's ever-welcome waltz in E major, the Wagner-Liszt arrangement of the Spinning Song from the Flying Dutchman, and three Chopin studies. A Gerhard-Heintzman grand is the choice of the artist, and will no doubt be heard at its best under the touch of this talented Englishman.

WHY

Waste valuable time baking, when you can get such delicious Bread delivered at your door? Try it.

5c Per Loaf.

The Parnell-Dean Steam Baking Company, Limited.
PHONE 829.

A new message each day—watch for it.

CHEAP VS. FOREST PROCESS

We could save wages, and save in other ways each week, but we prefer to give extra care and use the best materials. That's why we can't launder a shirt for less than 10 cents. That's why our business grows.
'Phone 1,048, or postal card will bring one of our white wagons.

FOREST CITY LAUNDRY,
"The Careful Laundry,"
72-74 King Street.

Hamilton's
Ale and Porter

Are not excelled. They have been made for years and have become superior to all others. Try from your dealer.

Kent Brewery, LONDON, ONT.

Ladies' Rings.

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GRENADIER GUARDS BAND

Comfort Assured the Audience at the Princess Rink Thursday Evening.

Mr. Albert Williams, the conductor of the famous Grenadier Guards Band, is the only British bandmaster holding the Oxford degree of Bachelor of Music. A measure of his success as a conductor may be owing to the fact that he can play several instruments himself, among which may be mentioned the flute and the euphonium. He is also a composer of merit, and should therefore interpret the compositions of others with appreciative insight and sympathy. The present tour of the Grenadier Guards is noteworthy, if only for the reason that it marks the first time for 32 years that the organization has been permitted to play out of Great Britain. The Grenadier Guards' Band will assuredly play to large audiences here Thursday. The plan for the evening is largely reserved by subscribers already. The programme for the afternoon's performance will be equally as good as that of the evening, and many are taking tickets for both performances. The rink will be made comfortable by four large stoves, which will be started Wednesday evening. Every arrangement has been made for the comfort of those attending, and the plan of seating is the same as at the Black Watch Band.

CONCERT A SUCCESS

Pleasing Entertainment in the Hall of First Presbyterian Church.

The Young Ladies' Home Mission Circle held a most successful entertainment in the hall of the First Presbyterian Church last night. The programme included an address by the pastor, Rev. W. J. Clark, on "Canada's Future," and the reverend gentleman dealt with his subject in a most interesting and entertaining manner.

Mr. George C. Phelps, the organist and choirmaster of the church, conducted the musical programme, which was as follows: Vocal solos, "Song of a Heart" (Tunison), "Mona" (Adams), and "Janette Gray" (Scottish air), Miss Fuller, Chatham; "Leave Me Not" (Mattei), and "Sonny Boy" (Chauncey Olcott), Miss Green; "Sleep, Little Baby of Mine," and "The Message of the Violets," Mrs. Robinson; "The Return of the Kavanagh" and "Lovers' Lane," Mr. Norman Keene. The chorus, "Maple Leaf Forever," was sung by the audience as an opening number. In addition to the vocal items Miss McBroom contributed two violin solos, "Concert Mazurka" (Musin), and a "Scotch Fantasy" (Thomas). Recitations were given by Mr. Ferguson.

Mr. Norman Keene, who during the past year or so, has been a member of the "Dolly Varden" and other high-class musical organizations, was encored several times for the splendid manner in which he rendered his solos.

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REG'D TRADE MARK "Cravenette" PROOFED BY THE Cravenette Co Ltd

It is a mark of quality—a protection against inferior goods. Always look for it. At all dealers.

Awarding of Contract Was Again Postponed

Council Is Fearful of Dealing Definitely With Dundas Street Pavement.

In the absence, through illness, of Mayor Beck, Ald. Greer occupied the chair at last night's meeting of the city council, and the aldermen succeeded in getting through with a considerable amount of business in about an hour and a half. The proposal to pave Dundas street, between Adelaide and Elizabeth, took up much of the aldermen's time, and the letting of the contract for the work was postponed until the aldermen shall have received City Solicitor Meredith's opinion as to whether the council can give the contract to the Barber Asphalt Company, who propose to lay a bituminous pavement, whereas the people petitioned for a bitulithic pavement. The question is too serious a one to settle off-hand, and the letting of the contract was accordingly deferred.

The aldermen also took up the case of Fireman Frank Roberton, and dealt with it in a businesslike manner, accepting the recommendation of No. 3 committee, Ald. Cooper was the only aldermen absent.

Roberton's Case.

The third clause of No. 3 committee recommended that "Fireman F. Roberton, who was injured at the Sterling fire on Jan. 6 last, and who, by reason of such injury, cannot resume his duties, as it is claimed he will never have the proper use of his right arm, be granted the sum of $500, and the sum of $107 86, being balance of the amount received from the insurance company after paying his substitute on brigade; the city to pay his doctor's bill of $35, to Dr. Drake and Dr. Moore's account of $61 50; hospital bill of $33 75; Cairncross & Lawrence account of $3 15, and Dr. Wood's account of $10. The city, however, not admitting, but denying any liability whatever in the matter, and that his name be struck off the pay roll of the fire department, Mr. Roberton to sign a release, to be drawn up by the city solicitor, of all claims aginst the city in connection with the accident."

Ald. Matthews, as chairman of No. 3, moved that the clause pass.

Ald. Stevely raised the point that Fireman George Taylor, who was injured in the Reid fire six years ago, had been kept on the pay roll since the accident happened, on full pay. He thought it only fair that all disabled fireman should be treated the same. Roberton should either be given a fair sum to recompense him for his injuries, or the city should keep him on the pay roll as was Mr. Taylor.

Ald. Gerry also put in a good word for Roberton. He said that the city should add $300 to the offer it had made Roberton, and give him $1,000, so that he could get into a business of his own. He moved, in amendment, that Roberton be given $1,000, in full of his claims against the city.

Ald. Matthews said that if all the money Roberton had received was added to what the city proposed to give him now, it would be found that he was getting over $1,100.

A vote was then taken on the motion, Ald. Gerry's amendment securing no seconder, and the motion was carried unanimously.

The Pavement Mixup.

The third clause of No. 2 committee's report, raised a long and tedious discussion, in which almost all the aldermen took part, as well as a couple of local lawyers, and two paving agents. The clause was as follows:

"That the tender of the Barber Asphalt Paving Company, to construct a bitulithic or bituminous macadam pavement on Dundas street, between Adelaide street and Elizabeth street, for $4,461, according to terms and conditions contained in their letter, dated October, the 3rd inst., 'that they be permitted to use a bituminous cement, composed of Trinidad Pitch Lake asphalt, in the construction of said pavement throughout all its courses, and that they be permitted to prepare the same in their London plant,' be accepted, being $1,339 lower than the cost of pavement the Warren Bituminous Paving Company tender to construct, provided that the engineer considers the pavement proposed to be laid by the Barber Company to be equally as good as that proposed to be laid by the Warren Company, and the city solicitor gives it as his opinion that each pavement does not violate but conforms with the request of the petitioners for construction of a bitulithic pavement on said street."

Mr. Ed. Flock and Mr. John Macpherson, on behalf of certain interested ratepayers on the block in question, put up lengthy arguments for a Warren pavement.

Ald. Greer, Ald. Judd and Ald. Forristall also spoke on the subject, the latter declaring that the city should take the cheapest and best pavement it can get for the least money, and that both companies had "skinned" the city when they got the chance—the Barbers on Dundas and Richmond streets, and the Warrens on York street.

Ald. Greenless declared he was ready to give the people what they petitioned for.

After Ald. Judd had pointed out that it was useless for the council to accept any tender until the city solicitor's opinion had been secured, Ald. Garratt moved that the clause be allowed to lay over, and the motion carried.

The fourth clause of No. 1 committee recommended "that the guarantee bonds of Messrs. Andrew Anderson, O. E. Fleming, W. S. Caldwell, John Wagle and R. Bangham (residents of Windsor), submitted by Thomas Chick & Co., in the matter of the Wellington street pavement, be accepted."

The proposal was vigorously opposed by the members of the board of works, and the clause was thrown out, the aldermen determining to treat Thomas Chick the same as any other contractor. He will have to give the city a bond of a regular guarantee company now, which will mean an expenditure of about $300 to him.

The application of the London Street Railway to lay vitrified brick on its street allowance on Dundas street between Adelaide and Elizabeth streets, was referred to the board of works.

Other Matters.

C. C. Haight, secretary of the Ontario power commission, wrote the council that the commissioner is now conducting the inquiry as to the best means of transmitting the power to the different municipalities interested, and that the firm of Ross & Holgate, of Montreal, has been employed to conduct the inquiry, Mr. Ross refusing remuneration, he being one of the commissioners, and asking for the balance of the city's contribution toward the securing of the report, viz, $792.

John M. Parsons and others sent in a petition for the narrowing of the pavement on King street between Clarence and Wellington, to a width of 30 feet. If the roadway is narrowed, the people interested do not object to the street being paved with vitrified brick, as the city proposes; but if the roadway is to be paved, at its present width the ratepayers feel that the city should pay for all paving put down over the 30-foot stipulation.

T. A. Greer et al. asked for an electric light on Kenneth avenue, between Waterloo and Wellington.

Mrs. Early, secretary of Victoria Lodge, L. O. B. A., asked for the free use of the city hall for an assembly on Nov. 29. Granted.

No. 3 committee was given power to install the alarm gongs in firemen's houses, asked for by the Underwriters' Association. The clause of No. 3's report, calling upon the water commissioners to put down several new hydrants in the north end of the city, was referred back for further information.

LATE CHRISTOPHER YOUNG.

The deep sympathy of a large circle of friends will go out to the family of Mr. Christopher Young, of Woodstock, whose death occurred in that city on Thursday last. Deceased was 61 years of age, and was very well known in Woodstock, and vicinity. He had been ill for over a year, and had endured much suffering. During his eighteen years' residence in Woodstock he had pursued the occupation of carpenter. A wife and four children survive him, to whom the sympathies of a great many friends will be extended. The children are Minnie, Vera, William and Charles. The latter is well known in this city as a hockey player of the Hortons. Interment took place last Saturday.

MRS. M'CALLUM IS AGAIN PRESIDENT

Protestant Orphans' Home Board Re-elect Last Year's Officers.

Yesterday afternoon the annual meeting of the Protestant Orphans' Home board was held at the home. Mesdames McCallum, Gregsten, Shuttleworth, Jeffrey, De la Hooke, Ziegler, Smart, Love, Hyman, Edge, Spencer, Winnett, Greer, Misses Stevenson, Macnamara, and Messrs. Bowman, and Flock were present. Miss Macnamara's report showed that during the year there had been received into the home 23 boys and 22 girls; discharged during the year, 21 boys and 17 girls; still remaining, 25 boys and 21 girls. The secretary reported that each month more applications had been received for children for adoption than they had been able to supply. The general health of the children had been good except about a year ago, when there were some few cases of fever. During the epidemic the children had been cared for in Victoria Hospital. The secretary also reported that the new fire escapes had been built and the drainage attended to.

The annual report of the home physician, Dr. J. S. Niven, showed a very healthful condition existing amongst the children. Dr. Niven reported that although there had been several cases of scarlet fever there had happily been no deaths in the institution. At different times several children had been troubled with ulcerated throats, but this trouble had been removed.

The Finances.

The report of the treasurer, Mrs. E. H. Gregsten, showed the following receipts and expenditures: Receipts—Balance, $229 24; endowment, $1,089 02; interest on Mrs. Abbott's bequest, $30 75; city council grant, $400; Government grant, $286; rebate on Orillia fund, $10 40; city collections, $1,005 38; board paid for children, $961 50; donation from Rameses Temple, $20; Hiram Walker & Sons, $25; J. D. Smart, $20; Wm. Wyatt & Son, $10; Mr. and Mrs. Burrows, $5; Loyal Orange Lodge, No. 1, $5; Mrs. J. Hogg, $5; Mrs. Adam Beck, $5; Mrs. H. Greer, $5; Masters Dann and Ginge, $5; Mrs. De la Hooke, $5 26; Mrs. (Dr.) Brown, $2; Mrs. Walton Hyman, $2; R. G. Fisher, $1; Salvation Army member, $1; Mrs. Warner, $1; home money box, $5 11; sundries, $7 08; total, $4,141 10. Expenditures, etc., $4,139 94; balance, $1 16.

After a hearty vote of thanks had been tendered to the officers and to Dr. Niven and Mr. E. W. M. Flock, the physician and legal adviser, respectively, the following officers were re-elected for the ensuing year: Lady patronesses, Mesdames Adam Beck, Andrew Thomson and H. A. Bonner; president, Mrs. C. McCallum; vice-presidents, Mrs. A. M. Smart, W. T. Edge, E. De la Hooke, (Dr.) Moorhouse; secretary, Miss F. M. Macnamara; assistant secretary, Miss A. S. Stevenson; treasurer, Mrs. E. H. Gregsten.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
has been used for over FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN WHILE TEETHING, with PERFECT SUCCESS. IT SOOTHES the CHILD, SOFTENS the GUMS, ALLAYS all PAIN, CURES WIND COLIC, and is the best remedy for DIARRHŒA. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's."

The Mooney Way

There's nothing too good to go into MOONEY'S CRACKERS. The best flour that Canada mills, the best butter and cream that Canada's famous dairies can produce, and the best equipped bakery in Canada, to convert them into the best crackers you ever ate—

Mooney's Perfection Cream Sodas

They are good eating any time and all the time.
Crisp, inviting, toothsome.



At all Grocers

KAY'S "Canada's Greatest Carpet House" **KAY'S**

FALL OPENING OF CARPETS AND RUGS
Everything "KAY" Quality.

We believe thoroughly in the goodness of our carpet stock, viewed in whatever light one may. Probably this is natural. At the same time we are quite ready to rest our case on the judgment of carpet buyers. It is a common thing for shoppers to go the rounds of all the carpet houses and then come back to us, frankly saying that alike in character of stocks and genuine value, we stand exclusive.

—The leading carpet of carpet buyers is really the Axminster, where it used to be Brussels. The same Beautiful effects cannot be obtained in Brussels. Nor is there any carpet that will stand the wear better than a well-made Axminster. To give extra impetus to Axminster sales this year we bought from three of the largest manufacturers certain odd lines in Axminster—lines that whilst new and beautiful, are not being replaced by them. All told we have something like 15,000 yards of these in stock, in great variety of patterns—carpets that would sell regularly at $1 50 and $1 65 a yard, but made a leader for this season's trade at **$1 25.**

—We have a standard Axminster that holds its own season after season and gives the greatest satisfaction. It is a beautiful carpet for drawing rooms, halls or bedrooms, in very rich, deep effects. We show some light, dainty styles for bedrooms. Price, per yard, **$1 65** and **$1 50.**

—An Extra Heavy Axminster, heavier and closer than the usual, unsurpassed for hard, tough wear, in beautiful self-colors of new blues, greens and rose, as well as French effects, at **$2 25.**

—It is a bold statement to make, and yet we feel quite sure it is borne out by the facts, that in this store we show a larger range of Victorian Axminster than one will meet in any individual store in the world. There are over 30 handsome patterns. There is something special in quality of a Victorian Axminster, whilst many designs are such that cannot be made in other carpets. The price is in no way exorbitant—**$3 25.**

—Wilton Carpets. Many new designs come to us in these goods. The new Earl of Rosebery, in night shades of green, rose and blue, with new 9-inch white border, as a feature, is something very beautiful and winning great favor. Something else new is a handsome trellis pattern, with moire ground, which makes the carpet very durable and will not easily mark. Special prices **—$2 25, $2** and **$1 50.**

—Brussels Carpets. This is still a very useful carpet for halls and other parts of the house, where there comes a good deal of dirty wear. The assortment we show is large, and you can be sure that whatever is new and worth while in designs we will have. Our famous "Bobbin," street like wear, only **90c**; bedroom Brussels, **$1** and **$1 25**; best super, **$1 35.**

Our Immense Rug Stock.

Large as is the floor space given to Rugs, yet it is becoming cramped because of the immense stock we carry that grows season upon season.

—Handsome English Axminster Rugs, size 9x10.6, $22 50; 9x12, $26 50; 10.6,x13.6, $35 00.

—Extra Heavy Axminster Rugs, 9x12, $50 00. These goods can be made in sizes up to 36x15 feet—special sizes obtained within six weeks after order is placed.

—Hundreds of Oriental Rugs of many colors and sizes; Carabagh Oriental Rugs, $7 50; Hamadan Oriental Rugs, $6; Shirvan Oriental Rugs, at $12 to $35; Kazack Oriental Rugs at $12 50 to $40; Moussouls Oriental Rugs at $16 50; Guendjes Oriental Rugs at $17 50; Anatolian Rugs at $25 00 to $35 00; Beloochistan Rugs at $6 00 to $12 00.

—A Popular Wool Square known as the "Doon," made of 3-ply carpet, very heavy and in designs of the new school, sizes 9x10.6, $17 50; 12x9, $20; 13.6x10.6, $35.

—Fine English Kensington Rugs, sizes 7.6x9, $8; 9x10.6, $11 50; 9x12, $13; 10.6x12, $14 25; 10.6x13.6, $17; 9x13.6, $17 75; 10.6x15, $18.

Very Careful Attention Given to Orders by Mail.

John Kay, Son & Co., Limited
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SIR WILFRID LAURIER IN HURON AND BRUCE!

The Grand Trunk Pacific Contract Is Explained Clearly and Defended.

MR. BORDEN'S PLAN IS CALLED MANIFEST FOLLY

Premier Says He Has Worked for Canada Only, Independent of Race and Creed.

A MOST ELOQUENT APPEAL FOR NATIONAL UNITY

Stirring Speeches by Mr. George C. Gibbons, K.C., and Candidates in Three Ridings.

MESSRS. MACDONALD, McKENZIE AND HOLMES

Pleasing Incidents Along the Route—A Choir at Wingham—Monster Meeting at Lucknow Attended by Two Thousand Five Hundred People—Full Reports of Premier's Four Addresses—A Good Day's Work for Sir Wilfrid.

Lucknow, Oct. 17.—A grand triumphal progress through the northern ridings of the western peninsula of Ontario, arousing a great wave of enthusiasm, which swept along the country side as the advance continued—as such might be described the tour of four constituencies of Huron and Bruce Counties which was made by the Premier of Canada today. With glorious weather overhead, the Huron and Bruce train with the Premier's car attached, pulled out of the G. T. R. station in London at 8 o'clock in the morning, and at half past 9 o'clock at night the same train returned thither. And in the meantime there had occurred some of the most enthusiastic demonstrations by some of the greatest concourses of people, and marked by some of the grandest speeches, that have ever characterized a political campaign in this part of the Dominion of Canada. In fact, the great "uprising" of the people of Huron and Bruce yesterday was far more than the triumph of a political leader. It was a tribute on a grand scale to a great statesman, who is also the great leader of a great country. It was a tribute to the magnificent administration which has been conducted under Sir Wilfrid Laurier for the people of Canada during the past eight years. The people of Huron and Bruce were conscious that the man who was passing through the land was the one who was guiding Canada through one of the most momentous epochs in her history, who was throwing the light upon her intrinsic greatness, and who was facilitating the development of her greatest powers and possibilities

The triumphal progress of yesterday increased gradually in magnificence as the Premier and his party went farther north, until the grand climax was reached in the town of Lucknow. Crowds of people flocked to the line of the Huron and Bruce Railway, and stationed themselves at vantage points along its route in order to get a look at the Great Canadian, to hear a word from him if possible, and peradventure to shake his hand, the hand that had done so much for Canada. At four places did the Premier address meetings, namely at Exeter, Clinton, Wingham and Lucknow. At some stopping places the Premier and Lady Laurier were presented with bouquets by little tots of children who were held up to the rear platform where the Premier was standing. These little ones invariably received a kiss and an affectionate pat on the head by the Premier and his lady. And so many were the people who wanted to shake Sir Wilfrid's hand, or to have their children shake it, that it was often difficult for the train to get under way again.

The Premier did not attempt in any of his speeches to enter into the details of his administration during the past eight years, nor to go minutely into his policy for the present and the future. His main theme was the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, and in this connection he vindicated the policy of the Government, and showed up the fallacies of the Opposition in a masterly manner. He also touched upon the facts that the taxation of the people had been decreased per head during the past eight years, that the revenue had been at the same time largely increased and the public debt had been decreased, as compared with the average annual increase of the debt under Conservative rule of six millions of dollars. The Premier was in the very best of trim and never for an instant showed the effects of the continuous strain which he was undergoing. He spoke in happy vein, and put the railway scheme of Mr. Borden in such a light that it seemed indeed ridiculous, and made his hearers laugh. He showed how the Opposition had been twisting the figures of the G. T. P. in order to make the people think it was going to cost them much more than it really would; how the Conservative Government had handed over to the C. P. R. at the time of its inception much more money than the present Government was going to expend upon the G. T. P. scheme; that Mr. Borden's policy of Government ownership had been tried and had failed in the case of the Intercolonial Railway and had been condemned by all the Conservative leaders of the past.

Mr. George C. Gibbons K.C., president of the London Liberal Association, accompanied the Premier and delivered some stirring speeches. Every meeting was interesting throughout, and there was not a dull moment during the entire day for the crowds of people who had gathered to hear their representatives speak.

GATHERING AT EXETER

Several Hundred Electors Assembled to Greet the Premier.

If the turnout of the people of Exeter can be taken as a criterion, that town will do well for the Liberal cause on Nov. 3. As the train with Sir Wilfrid on board pulled into the depot, cheers went up from several hundred throats, only to be renewed shortly afterwards when the Premier appeared on the platform, and was introduced to the gathering. A committee of representative Liberals boarded the car and extended a most cordial welcome to the Premier on behalf of the Liberals of Exeter, at the same time expressing regret because he was unable to make a longer stay. The committee included Messrs. J. G. Stanbury, secretary of the Exeter Liberal Association; D. McInnes, Usborne; W. Hewson, Exeter; C. Lewis, Crediton, and George Samwell, Exeter. Sir Wilfrid was introduced, and as he stepped forward, an elector said:

"We are glad to see you."

"Yes, and I am equally glad to see you," readily replied the Premier, who continuing, said:

"Fellow-citizens of the town of Exeter, I am sorry that my stay amongst you in this good old county of Huron is to be so very short. A friend in the crowd, a friend unknown to me, says he is glad to see me. He cannot be any more pleased to see me than I am to see him. Unfortunately my stay is very short, but I am engaged in some missionary work and have to go elsewhere. I am told there is no need of missionary work for me here. You are all the right kind, all of the true persuasion. There are perhaps a few stray sheep from the fold, but we hope everybody will vote right. We hope all differences will be sunk, and that you will return my friend Mr. Fraser triumphant as the member for South Huron. (Applause.) Perhaps, sir, there may be amongst you some of the old grits who have preferred another man than Mr. Fraser. It is impossible to please everybody. If we were all to be of the same kind, all of the same mind, there would be no fun in this world. It is simply because we have different views that mankind moves forward. Therefore there are men who prefer one candidate to another, but I beg you in the name of the cause to forget all these old prejudices and accept the candidate accepted by the majority. (Applause.) If united, we win, divided we fall. And, gentlemen, if we are united in the cause, we may well afford to sink all differences as to persons.

Government Has Done Well.

"Let me tell you that the Government which I have the honor to represent before you today has not done so badly during the last eight years, and if we have not done badly, then I tell you we shall do better, because we belong to a progressive party and from day to day we are doing better. Today we are doing better than yesterday, and we have given you a good government, and during the past eight years we have done well by the people of this great Dominion, and there is no reason why we should not do better still during the next eight years.

"Now let me tell you there is no doubt as to the result on Nov. 3. We are going to win once more, and we are going to sweep the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific. (Applause.) Not only that. The Province of Ontario will come into line, and I will not be satisfied unless we have a majority in all the provinces in the Dominion, commencing with this Province of Ontario. If we are to accomplish this I want your support. Cannot I have your support for my friend Mr. Fraser?"

A Voice—Yes, you will get it; you can rely upon that.

Sir Wilfrid—Gentlemen, if everybody will do like my friend here, Mr. Fraser will head the poll on the 3rd of November. I come from a different province, but there, as here, we have the same interests at heart. We want to do well by Canada, our country, and let me give it to you here as elsewhere: Canada first, Canada last, Canada all the time. (Great applause.)

The vast crowd then gave three cheers for Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier and three cheers for Mr. Fraser. As many as could then rushed up to shake hands with the Premier, and such expressions as "I hope you will live long and die happy," and "God bless you, Mr. Laurier," were heard as the good people shook hands with Sir Wilfrid. The cheering did not subside until the train had pulled out.

PREMIER AT CLINTON

Addresses a Large Gathering at the Railway Depot.

At Hensall and Brucefield—the latter place the home of Mr. Thomas Fraser, the Liberal candidate for South Huron — numbers of citizens had assembled at the railway stations to catch a glimpse of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The Premier did not speak at either place. At Clinton, the home of Mr. Robert Holmes, the candidate for the west riding, an ovation was tendered Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier. The car was first boarded by a committee composed of Messrs. D. F. Macpherson, W. Brydene, W. D. Fair, D. McCorvie, J. Freland, A. J. Morish, H. Beattie, Dr. Agnew, Dr. Shaw and George McEwan, ex-M. P., each of whom was presented to the Premier and his estimable wife. A temporary platform was erected at the depot, and from this Sir Wilfrid spoke to fully one thousand people. The greatest enthusiaasm prevailed. In response to the introduction by Mr. Holmes, the Prime Minister said:

"It is a great pleasure to me," he began, "even if it be only for a few moments, to find myself in this good town of Clinton. It is a pleasure to me for many reasons, one of which is that it is the home of my friend, Mr. Robert Holmes, your former member, and, as I hope, and expect, your member in the next Parliament. There is no better man in the House of Commons, no better man in the town of Clinton, but I can speak with assurance of the House of Commons that there is no better man in that body than good, honest Robert Holmes, as true as steel, as brave as a lion, as gentle as a lamb. Is there any reason why on this present occasion Mr. Holmes should not be once more elected to the House? Everyone will agree, whether friend or foe, that there has never been a man more devoted to this county, to this Province, or to the country at large, than Robert Holmes. I do not want to have a better follower in the House of Commons; not that he is a follower at every bidding, but he has a mind of his own. There are other reasons.

Why Change the Government?

"I want to know whether there is any cause why you should change the Government of Canada at the present time. You will all agree with me that the Laurier Government has not done too badly at Ottawa. Conservatives will admit, though not publicly, that the Government in office has administered the affairs of the country to the satisfaction of the people. We have had a period of eight years' prosperity never experienced before. It is true, the Conservatives will say, but it is no credit to us, if the country has been prosperous. It was an act of Providence. We simply have been lucky. Providence has been with us, but is that any reason why you should change the Tories, who have been unlucky? Is that any reason why you should not be with us? On the contrary, it seems to me you cannot do better than stay with us. At all events, it is my way of putting the case to you. I have only a few minutes at my disposal. It is impossible to enter into a discussion of the public questions which affect the people at the present moment. I would not have time to discuss the railway question, or any other question which now occupies the public mind. I can say, however, that whether the riding of West Huron will agree with us or not, whether it will return Mr. Holmes or not, I am sure that the Government will be sustained, and that on Nov. 3 we will sweep the country from ocean to ocean. I do not want to prophesy. I do not like that. It is not in my line. I am not a prophet, or the son of a prophet, but it does not require to be a prophet to predict victory on this occasion. You see it everywhere. You see it in the sky. Look at the beautiful weather we have today. I came to the Province of Ontario a few days ago. It was raining then, but we have had sunshine ever since. Let me tell you I was born under a lucky star, and my good luck is not all gone yet. We shall win once more, and I hope and believe that the next four or five years will be equal to the last eight years, and that the people of Canada will have a continuation of the prosperity with which the country has been blessed during the past eight years.

Has Enjoyed Prosperity.

"I do not pretend that we have been infallible. I do not pretend that we do not make mistakes, that we have not been led into errors. I am prepared to say that in departmental matters we have occasionally made mistakes. We cannot avoid making them; but if you look at the history of our administration for the last eight years you will be forced to come to the conclusion that Canada has enjoyed prosperity, which has been unbounded. Nay, more than that. The name of Canada has traveled far and wide, and there is no man who does not today feel prouder at calling himself a Canadian than he did eight years ago? Is that not so? Yes, it is. Everyone will admit it, whether he be friend or foe. Providence may have been with us, but let me tell you that Providence helps those who help themselves. We do not conspire against ourselves at Ottawa, as our opponents did when they were in office. No wonder Providence did not do anything for them, as they did not do anything for themselves. We turned a new leaf. We opened a new page in the book, and the country has advanced.

"When my friend, the late Hon. Mr. Cameron, was removed from life, you selected Mr. Holmes as your representative. Is there one who has had cause to regret a vote he has given? I think not. Therefore, citizens of Clinton, I come to you simply as a friend, a fellow-citizen from another province, intrusted with important duties, and holding a position in the party at the head of the country, and it is in the name of the party and the country that I ask support for Mr. Holmes. He is an honor to his country a credit to the Province, and one of the best men we have. For these reasons I ask you to give us his support. I am going to another part of the country. I shall be in my own city of Quebec on Nov. 3, and I shall be much mistaken if on that date the news of Mr. Holmes' election will not be brought to me. Holmes now and Holmes forever is my last wish to you."

A PLEASING INCIDENT

Unexpected But Much-Appreciated Event at Blyth Station.

A very pleasing and altogether unexpected event took place at Blyth. A hundred or more of the electors had assembled, and with them were a large number of ladies and a bevy of bright school girls. Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier were introduced, and as they bowed their acknowledgments, a little daughter of Dr. Milne handed the Premier a lovely bouquet. As the Premier kissed the child in return, the bevy of school girls lustily sang a verse of The Maple Leaf. This greatly pleased Sir Wilfrid, who thanked the children, adding, "good girls." As the train pulled out, hearty cheers were given for both the Premier and Lady Laurier.

THE ARRIVAL AT WINGHAM

Sir Wilfrid and Party Tendered a Most Enthusiastic Reception.

When the train bearing its distinguished passengers drew into the station at Wingham, the scene presented to the eye was certainly one which must have stirred the heart of the great statesman and repaid him in a large measure, if everything else be left out of consideration, for all the labors that he had undergone in the past in the behalf of his beloved Canada. Every available space in the neighborhood of the depot was literally black with the surging crowds of cheering, hand-waving, hat-tossing people, with each and every countenance turned with eager expectance upon the car which they knew held their famous guest. As the Premier and his lady, followed by their bodyguard of well-known Liberals, came out upon the platform of the coach, and began to descend to the waiting carriages, the applause and shouts of welcome were simply deafening. It was some time before Sir Wilfrid was able to make his way through the throng of his well-wishers to the rigs which were to convey him and his friends to the town hall, so anxious were one and all to get close to the beloved Chief Minister, to obtain a full view of his face, and even to shake his hand. The air resounded with the stirring music of the fine Wingham brass band, with the enthusiastic acclamations, and with the voices of greeting which were exchanged on all hands among the Liberal workers, who were happy in the presence of their great chief, and who were ready and willing to fight a good and a winning fight once more in his cause. At last the procession, headed by the band, started up the main street towards the rendezvous, where hundreds of others had already gathered, where many had been waiting for hours in order to make sure of getting into the hall to hear the leader speak. After the band came the carriages containing the guests. In the rig with Sir Wilfrid sat the popular candidate of the riding, Dr. Macdonald, and several others whose names are well known throughout the riding, and in the history of the Liberal party in that district. Beside Lady Laurier sat the wives of prominent Liberals, among them being the gracious wife of the candidate. Then followed a long train of buggies and rigs of all sizes and descriptions, filled with cheering occupants. Men, women and children followed in the wake of the procession, or pushed in crowds along the sidewalk, the utmost gladness and enthusiasm depicted upon their faces. Flags and decorations abounded, among them being some significant banners and streamers, whose devices showed that the people of the neighborhood knew and appreciated what had been done for them by the Laurier Government. Among these were the latter:

PROSPERITY AND PROGRESS!

CANADA FIRST, LAST AND ALWAYS!

AN ALL-CANADIAN RAILWAY!

and such like emblems having reference to the deeds and policy of the Liberal party and of their great leader.

A Grand Scene.

At last the town hall, where the mass meeting was to be held, was reached, and the scene there was certainly one of the grandest, if not the grandest, that has ever welcomed any political leader to the headquarters of the fine old town of Wingham. It seemed as if every human being within many miles of the town was determined to gain entrance to the hall. It was a very short time before every seat in the spacious building was taken up. But this fact did not deter the crowds from entering. They had come to hear their Premier, the one who had led and guided their land through the greatest epoch in its history, the one who had so well believed in the future of Canada that he had not only prepared the way for her greatness, but had also made provision for an even greater and grander epoch than is at present her lot, great and grand as her lot at present is. Every space which would accommodate a human being was occupied in the hall within a very short time. The open space before the platform, the aisles, the spaces at the doors, even the steps outside the doors, were crowded with people. The hall was profusely decorated with appropriate mottoes, flags and bunting of red, white and blue colors. On a prominent place upon the wall was displayed, "Only the Bailiffs are left" and pictures showing the exodus from Canada, and the return under the Liberal rule, and also the cousins from the other side of the line coming to Canada, hand in hand with the returning Canadians. Another striking device was one that poked fun at the campaign cry of the Opposition that our country's present prosperity is due to Providence, and not at all to the work of the present Government. It showed the picture of "Farmer Goodsense," who was saying, "Now, mind this, my friends, I am not saying that the hired man made the rain, but he has rigged up the fixings to catch it." On the right of the platform stood a good picture in colors of the Premier, facing one on the opposite side of his Majesty the King. As Sir Wilfrid and his company took their chairs on the platform, the whole mass of people rose to their feet and gave utterance to ringing cheers, the like of which had not greeted the interior of the building for many years. When the cheering subsided, a pianist at the front of the room struck up the stirring air of "Rule, Britannia." Prof. George Cline sang the verses, and the rest joined in the chorus. The following were among those who had seats upon the platform: Premier and Lady Laurier, Dr. P. Macdonald, candidate for East Huron in the interests of the Liberal party in the coming election; Mayor Vanstone; Robert Holmes, Liberal candidate for West Huron; Alexander Mustard, president of the South Huron Liberal Association; Richard Cleg, president of the East Huron Liberal Association; H. B. Elliott, of the Wingham Times; E. A. Bradshaw, of the Blyth Standard; George C. Gibbons, president of the London Liberal Association; G. McEwen, ex-M. P. for South Huron; F. G. Sparling, Robert Currie, Lachlan McLane and Wm. Nicholson. There were some of the fair sex, including those who had acted as the reception committee to Lady Laurier—Mrs. and Miss Macdonald, and Miss Mackenzie.

Presented With Bouquets.

When the candidate, who was also the chairman, had opened the meeting, three little girls with winsome faces and pretty attire, came forward, and presented the Premier and his lady with two lovely bouquets of roses. The children, who were the Misses Horsey, Homuth and Biskey, were graciously received by the two guests of the day, and the Premier kissed each in turn.

As the Premier rose to make his address, the applause reached the height of enthusiasm, and it was several moments before he was enabled to speak with any chance of being heard. Sir Wilfrid looked in the very best possible trim. Certainly his voice had lost none of its old-time ring, and it filled the hall, and reached to the ears and the hearts of those who stood at the very rear. The Premier waved his hand at times and raised his voice as he denounced the misleading statements made by the Opposition, and his eye flashed with its old-time fire. Mr. Gibbons and the candidate also delivered excellent addresses, and were applauded in a degree, only less than that which greeted the utterances of their leader. The Premier had only a short stay in Wingham, comparatively, but in that time he accomplished wonders along the line of laying his policy before the electors, and showing up the mistakes and the spites of his opponents.

After the meeting closed the procession formed up again of its own accord and accompanied the Premier and his escort back to the station, to the very door of his car, as if determined not to lose one moment of his presence among them. In fact, although the train was late, the crowds remained massed around the car while the Premier had his dinner inside, and just as many voices, hands and cheers gave the party a send-off as had greeted them two hours before on their arrival.

At the Hall.

As Sir Wilfrid and party entered the hall the audience rose en masse and cheered in a most hearty manner. A choir led by Professor George Cline, and accompanied on the piano by Miss Lillie Sherk, sang "God Save the King" and "Rule Britannia." Standing room only was announced at an early date, and hundreds were unable to gain admission.

The chair was taken by Dr. McDonald, deputy speaker in the House of Commons, who in introducing the Premier, said:

Ladies and Gentlemen,—We have less then an hour, and we must proceed to business. I do not intend to make a speech. I am glad indeed to see such a large and enthusiastic audience present today to meet Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier. (Applause.) Sir Wilfrid has been leader of the Liberal party for the last eight years, and I need not detain you to tell you the grand result of his work. Results that have come from his wisdom. I am sure that everyone rejoices in having an opportunity of welcoming him to Wingham. We are told by our opponents that Providence has done a great deal for this country. Providence has been very kind this morning in giving the Liberals of this section an opportunity to hear an address from the mouth of the greatest statesman in Canada. (Applause.) We have had some great men in Canada, but I say without hesitation that the Liberal party or the Conservative party have not had an abler man or a more enthusiastic leader than Sir Wilfrid Laurier. (Applause). And I have great pleasure in asking him to address you. (Cheers.)

Sir Wilfrid Speaks.

When Sir Wilfred rose to speak little Miss Cecil Homerthy presented him with a beautiful bouquet of crimson roses, and Miss Lela Horsey and Arlie Bisbey each presented Lady Laurier with a shower bouquet of roses. These pleasing incidents over, Sir Wilfrid said:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,—This is altogether an unexpected pleasure for me, and therefore perhaps none the less welcome. When I left this morning I had been booked to go to Lucknow. I did not expect that I would be intercepted by by friend, Dr. Macdonald, and that I would have the pleasure of receiving this audience, and meeting so many of the citizens of the town of Wingham and the riding of East Huron.

Ladies and gentlemen, you have read in the Conservative press, and my friend Dr. Macdonald has alluded to the fact, that it is said in the press of the Conservative party, that we have been extremely lucky since we have been in office, and I would say more, not only have we been lucky since we have been in office, and I have no hesitation to say myself that I was born under a lucky star, and this is the last evidence of it. I wanted to see this famous Huron country, this famous section of the Province of Ontario, far famed beyond the limits of your Province as perhaps the garden of Canada. It has been my privilege many and many times to visit some of the fairest lands upon the face of the earth. I have visited fair England, I have visited the hills and vales of Scotland, I have visited green Ireland, I have been in the plains of my ancestors, France; I have seen the fair famed Lombardy, and taking them altogether I do not think it is possible to find anywhere under the face of the sun a finer and more fertile country than this section you have in the district of London and this vicinity. (Great applause.)

I was favored especially in visiting this part of the country; no day could be more auspicious than this day has been. We have sunshine in abundance, and do not imagine, ladies and gentlemen, that my stock of good luck is exhausted or will be exhausted this day. My stock of good luck will extend at least as far as the third of November. (Cheers.) I never indulge in prophesy. In the old times I used to leave all that to my friend, Sir Charles Tupper, who was a good hand at prophesying, but he turned out to be a false prophet. (Laughter.) I do not believe that it requires any prophet to tell you that victory is just as sure this time as it was in 1896 and 1900. (Cheers.) In fact, I have no more doubt of the fact than I have of my own existence, and why should I? What is the reason? What reason could there be why there should be a change of Government? The country has been prosperous as it never was before, and even if it be for any other cause than that stated by the Conservatives, and if we deserve no credit for it all, and if it is the work of Providence, as they say, then why should you change a lucky government for an unlucky one? (Laughter and applause.) Our friends the Conservatives must admit that Providence has been with us for the last eight years, and Providence was not with them for eighteen years. (Laughter.)

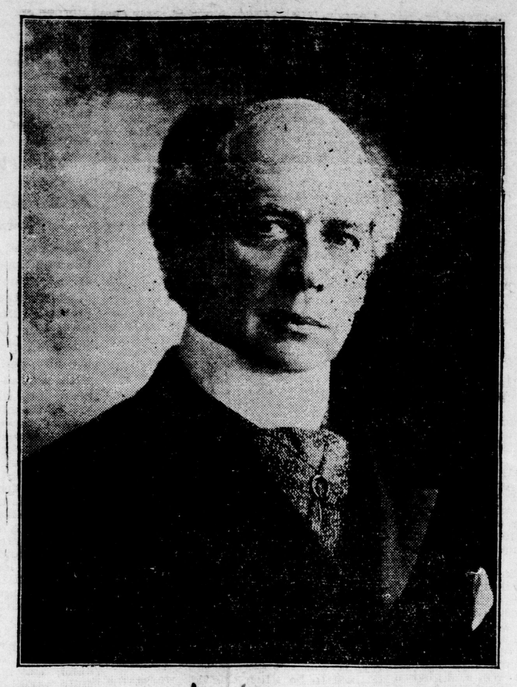
Now Providence acts through human agency; it acts through man, and if Providence has decreed that we should be prosperous that we poor Grits, undeserving as we are should be assisted, and that the Tories, deserving as they are, should not be. I am sure there is nobody here who would quarrel with us for that. I am sure on the contrary that our friends the Conservatives will prefer to have the country governed by the lucky Grits rather than the unlucky Tories. I do not want to put it more offensively than that.

Replying to Mr. Borden.

I have only but a very short time to address you, and it is impossible for me to go over fully all the political questions at the present time, but there is one question to which my friend Dr. McDonald has referred, and on which perhaps I may be called upon to say a few words. Mr. Borden, the leader of the Opposition who is my friend, and although we do not always agree, in fact we never agree, yet we are good friends. When I say white, apparently through some misfortune of his understanding he always says black, but for all of that we are on good terms and we agree to disagree. My friend visited this town some three weeks ago, and he devoted the greater part of his address to discussing the Transcontinental Railway, and I understand he gave it a very poor character. Well, I am here to speak also on that question, and though I can only speak a few words, still I think I have enough time to refute what has been said by Mr. Borden, and to place this great scheme before you in such a light that it will appeal to you and that is the light of truth and nothing else. We have undertaken to build a railway across the continent. You will tell me, we have already one great Transcontinental Railway. Yes we have, but we say one is not enough for a country like Canada. Mr. Osler, one of the Conservative candidates in Toronto said there was room in Canada not only for two but 5 or 6 Transcontinentrol Railways, and he is right. I agree with him, and we are providing for two Transcontinental Railways, and there is room for more; and those who come after me, those who will take the reins of the Liberal Party when I am gone; and my days in life cannot be very long now. Those who come after me will have to build more Transcontinental Railways because we must move up with the times, and we must do everything that is to be done to develop, as far as we can that immense heritage which God has given us.

An All-Canadian Railway Wanted.

They say we have a trans-continental railway already, but it is not altogether upon the soil of Canada. We have a railway starting from a Canadian harbor on the Pacific, and extending into a Canadian harbor on the Atlantic, but that railway is not all on Canadian territory. It does not reach from Montreal, the great national harbor of Canada in summer time, to St. John and Halifax, the winter harbor, unless it passes through the State of Maine over



SIR WILFRID LAURIER, Premier of Canada.

Premier of Canada Makes Triumphal Progress Through the Two Counties.

GRAND CLIMAX TO THE WESTERN ONTARIO TOUR

Greeted by Immense Crowds at Exeter, Clinton, Wingham and Lucknow.

FOUR FINE SPEECHES ARE DELIVERED IN ONE DAY

Open Air Meetings at Exeter and Clinton; Indoor Meetings at Wingham and Lucknow.

Premier Speaks Half an Hour at Wingham and an Hour a Lucknow—Electors of All the Huron and Bruce Ridings Out in Full Force—Sir Wilfrid in Good Form—Scotchmen of Bruce Give Him a Rousing Welcome With the Bagpipes.

foreign territory. For my part I do not want to have any mistakes or doubts about that. I do not want to appear before you under false colors. I tell you it is the policy of the Canadian Government that we have a railway from one side of the continent to the other, every inch of it upon Canadian territory. (Applause.)

We admit that our American brethern are good, and we are on satisfactory terms with them at the present moment. They are a great people everybody admits, and for my part ever since I have been a young man, and ever since I have studied the history of the American people, I have never ceased to proclaim and I do proclaim it at this moment that I am a friend and admirer of the great American nation. I admire their push and energy, and there is one thing which I want to inculcate upon the minds of the Canadian people, and it is for the Canadian people to be as thoroughly Canadian as the Americans are thoroughly American. If you want to have the best possible relations with our neigbors then you must be absolutely independent of them. (Great applause.)

At the present time they have it within their power to close our trade at any time they choose, and to stop the C. P. R. from carrying goods to the ocean in the winter time they have only to suspend the bonding privilege over the State of Maine. But you tell me that is a very far remote contingency, that it is not an approximate contingency. I hope not, and I hope it will always be a remote one, but sir, it would not be the part of prudence to rely on our American brethren. We have it in our hands at a very small cost to have a railway of our own, every inch on Canadian territory. Now, Sir, Mr. Borden, when he was here, stated to you that the contract which we had made to build this railway was made in such a way that we would have to pay nine-tenths of the cost for construction, and the G. T. P. one-tenth only, and that is the way he put it to you. He asked, is it fair for the Government to make an arrangement whereby the Government is to construct a railway and pay nine-tenths of the cost and the G. T. P. only one-tenth? I answer at once and say, no, that would not be fair if it were true, but it is not true. (Applause.) I am surprised that a man of Mr. Borden's responsibility should make such a wild and rash statement in the face of the facts which are there before the people and which can be contradicted. The facts I am going to place before you, are not my own making; they are in the blue books of the Canadian people and they are in black and white and he who runs may read.

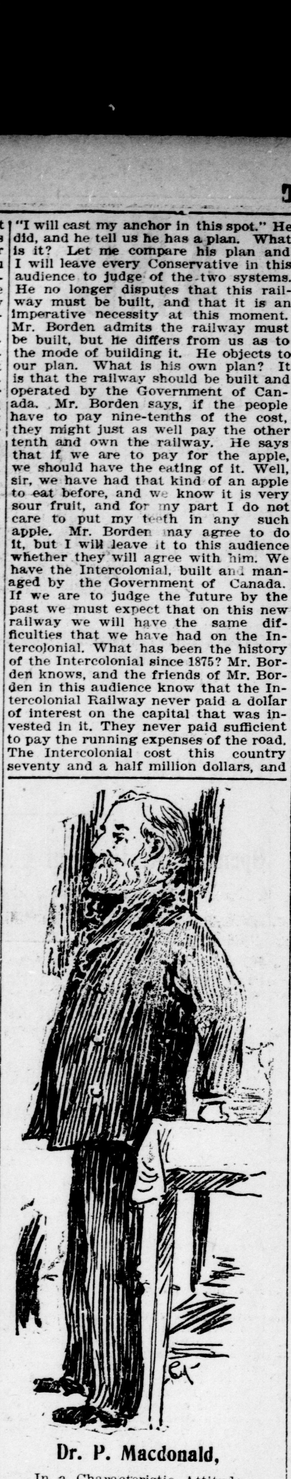
Terms of the Contract.

What are the conditions we have made with the G. T. P. for building and operating of that road? The road is divided into two sections, what we call the eastern section and the western section—one section from Moncton to Winnipeg, and one section from Winnipeg to Fort Simpson, on the Pacific Ocean. The section which is to be built by the Government is the eastern section, 1,875 miles, and when it is built by the Government it is to be leased by the G. T. P. Railway. That is the contract, and the terms of the contract. By the terms of the lease the G. T. P. are to pay to the Government 3 per cent upon the cost of the road. Now, we expect to build that road by borrowing the money at the rate of 3 per cent. We expect it will cost us $71,000,000, including the interest. Therefore, the G. T. P. will pay us 3 per cent interest on $71,000,000, or whatever the cost of the road may be, and therefore, ifthat is carried out you will see that that section will cost you nothing whatever. (Applause.) It will not cost you a cent. Now, if a man in the town of Wingham were to borrow $1,000 to build a house, and built it, and as soon as it is built he could find a tenant who would pay him 3 per cent on the cost of the house, if you borrowed the money at the same rate, you are not out of pocket one single cent. No one need be a financial expert to understand it. Now, that is exactly the condition in which we are regarding this part of the railway. On the other side of the continent, from Winnipeg to the mountains, the G. T. P. are to build the road with their own money, and not with the money of the Government, and we are going to guarantee the cost of the construction for three-quarters of the amount invested in the prairie section and it is estimated that our share, in fact, our liability, will not exceed $13,000 per mile. In the mountain section we are paying three-quarters of the cost of the construction, whatever it may be. It is true, and one is bound to be honest in these matters, that the man who endorses sometimes pays, but in this matter we have every confidence that the Government of Canada will never be called upon to pay one dollar either of interest or capital, on the prairie section, for the reason that in the prairie section the settlers are pouring in from all parts of the world, and from the very first there will be profits. The earnings will be there from the very first. Therefore, from the very moment the road is constructed the road will pay all the interest. There are 480 miles of the mountain section, and it is estimated that there might perhaps be a little more difficulty there. We do not expect that in the mountain section the road will pay for the first year, and we do not expect that in the eastern section the road will pay for the first period. We expect that it will take some years before the road is able to make sufficient money to pay expenses, and to pay interest on the capital invested. We have estimated seven years. We shall pay interest on three-quarters of the bonds issued by the company to build the mountain section, and for seven years on the eastern section we make an abatement to the company of the interest on the lease which we are about to give them so that on both ends our contract with the company is that for seven years we shall pay the interest.

Our surplus over all expenditures in the year 1903 was more than $14,000,000, and if you reflect that in the year 1904 our surplus was more than $15,000,000, do you think we would be very much burdened by the sum of fifteen millions and a half. (Applause.)

Mr. Borden's Plan Compared.

Now, gentlemen, compare this contract with the contract which was made by the Government of Sir John Macdonald for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Why they gave to the company $25,000,000 in cash. They gave 25,000,000 acres of land, worth at least $2 an acre. They gave them the portions of the road already constructed by the Government. They gave them exemption from taxation, and they gave them exemption from competition. Our contract is free from all these charges. They gave in cash, and land, and in work completed more than $100,000,000, and they gave them exemption from taxation for more than 20 years, and also exemption from competition, and in the face of these enormous charges which were put upon the people, these Conservative friends of ours cover their faces with their hands at our extravagance. Gentlemen, it is marvelous how the Conservatives have become economical since they have no longer the control of the purse. (Laughter.) But, sir, let me go further, Mr. Borden has a plan for constructing this railway. It was a long time before he could find his moorings upon this question, and he squirmed and looked about him, and he wabbled, and wabbled, and wabbled, and it was only after a series of wabbling that he was at last able to say, "I will cast my anchor in this spot." He did, and he tell us he has a plan. What is it? Let me compare his plan and I will leave every Conservative in this audience to judge of the two systems. He no longer disputes that this railway must be built, and that it is an imperative necessity at this moment. Mr. Borden admits the railway must be built, but he differs from us as to the mode of building it. He objects to our plan. What is his own plan? It is that the railway should be built and operated by the Government of Canada. Mr. Borden says, if the people have to pay nine-tenths of the cost, they might just as well pay the other tenth and own the railway. He says that if we are to pay for the apple, we should have the eating of it. Well, sir, we have had that kind of an apple to eat before, and we know it is very sour fruit, and for my part I do not care to put my teeth in any such apple. Mr. Borden may agree to do it, but I will leave it to this audience whether they will agree with him. We have the Intercolonial, built and managed by the Government of Canada. If we are to judge the future by the past we must expect that on this new railway we will have the same difficulties that we have had on the Intercolonial. What has been the history of the Intercolonial since 1875? Mr. Borden knows, and the friends of Mr. Borden in this audience know that the Intercolonial Railway never paid a dollar of interest on the capital that was invested in it. They never paid sufficient to pay the running expenses of the road. The Intercolonial cost this country seventy and a half million dollars, and



Dr. P. Macdonald,

In a Characteristic Attitude.

it has never earned one dollar of interest. In other words, the ratepayers of Canada and the ratepayers of the County of Huron have invested out of your earnings for the building of the Intercolonial Railway seventy million dollars, and yet you have never received a dollar of interest, and if Mr. Borden's plans were to succeed you would then have this state of affairs on the G. T. P. Under our system you would only have to pay interest for seven years, and then you would be rid of paying interest and you would have the road for nothing, and under Mr. Borden's plans you would have to pay interest year after year upon the amount invested, say one hundred and fifty million dollars—you would have to pay three or four million dollars of interest every year. Not for seven years but for all time to come, until the angel Gabriel would come with his trumpet to call the living and the dead to judgment; until the time when we shall not think of taxes or anything of that kind. That is the policy of Mr. Borden.

Experience of the Intercolonial.

The Intercolonial has been in operation since 1875, almost thiry years, and during all these years it has earned eighty-four million dollars, and to earn that eighty-four million dollars it has cost us ninety-two million dollars. Do you call that a very profitable operation, and will Mr. Borden tell us that it is an ideal example which he wants us to follow? That is his new policy. He says it is not free from defect, "but place me in power and I shall do better; I shall put an end to the deficit." I have heard that language before, and I have heard it in the mouth of just as good a man as Mr. Borden, and the words afterwards became absolutely false.

The Intercolonial Railway has been administered by as good men as Mr. Borden. The first man who administered that road was as good a man as ever lived in Canadian history. A man whose name is dear to all Canadians. A man the very incarnation of honesty. A man who is known to have been one of the very ablest of administrators in Canada—Alexander Mackenzie. (Applause.) You will agree with me and Mr. Borden will have to agree with me, that Mr. Mackenzie was an able man. And I do not think I will do an injury to Mr. Borden or his friends if I say I do not find in his crowd any better man than Mr. Alexander Mackenzie. He administered the road for three years, and the result was a series of deficits after deficits. Sir Charles Tupper took the administration afterwards from 1878 to 1883. Perhaps there are Conservatives in this audience who are admirers of Sir Charles Tupper, and let me tell you also I am an admirer of Sir Charles Tupper. I have sat opposite him and we have exchanged many a hard blow, and I have always admired his ability, but I do not admire him as a prophet. I think he is a failure in that capacity, but as a man of business everybody must admit he was a man of very great ability; but what was the result of his management of the Intercolonial? Deficit after deficit. After him we had a man who is dear to every Conservative, and whose name is revered by every Canadian, Sir John Macdonald. He tried his hand at the administration of the railway, but the result was deficit upon deficit. After him we had Mr. John Henry Pope, one of the ablest men in the Conservative party, and the result was the same, deficit after deficit. And after him we had Mr. John Haggart, the railway critic of the Opposition of today. The same story followed him. And after him Mr. Blair with the same result. Whether the road was administered by Grit or Tory the result was always the same, always deficit after deficit. You could not have better men or abler men than the men whose names I have given you. They could not make the railway pay because the system is wrong. You cannot administer a railway by a government as economically as a company, and that is the reason why we never had anything but deficit upon deficit in the Intercolonial Railway.

Opposition's Scheme Manifest Folly

In the face of this I say, therefore, is it not folly, manifest folly — the word is not too strong—on the part of Mr. Borden to expect the Canadian people, who have not been able to make the two ends meet upon a 1,200-mile railway, to ask them to extend that system across the continent over a line of 3,000 miles? The result would be simply calamity upon calamity; but, sir, that is not all. I respect the convictions of the Conservative party. They had a party of which at one time they were proud; but I ask them, do they recognize their own party today, or the policy of their party in the policy of Mr. Borden? In name it is yet the Conservative party; but let me tell them they have no longer the policy of the Conservative party, but it is the policy of the Populists of the other side of the line. Sir John Macdonald, Sir Charles Tupper and Sir Mackenzie Bowell condemned the policy of Government ownership and Government administration. We had to discuss these same questions at the time of the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the two parties deliberately adopted the policy, not of Government ownership, but of ownership by the company, and they condemned in the strongest terms the policy of Government ownership, and it appears it is not the shadow of Sir John Macdonald they are following, but it is the presence of my friend, W. F. McLean, of the Toronto World. He is bossing the party and giving it its policy. (Laughter.)

When we determined to build this railway, if we had made the policy, and said it should be built and operated by the Government, the whole Conservative party and the party press in every part of the country, from the Mail and Empire to the lowest sheet in every part of the country, would have double-leaded articles, calling upon the Canadian people to scorn such a proposition, and upon every hustings the Conservative orators would be holding up the Liberal party to ridicule for adopting such a scheme as that. They used to tell us in former days that we Grits were no good at governing. We were good critics, we were good enough for Opposition, but we hadn't the constructive genius to govern. Well, during the last eight years I think we have shown we can govern, and govern pretty successfully. (Applause.) And whether it be the work of Providence or of our own hands, the result is the same; it has been good enough, and if we are sustained in power—as I am sure we shall—we shall govern again for the next five years in the same way. (Cheers.)

I hope before I die to see the day when this great railway shall be completed from St. John and Halifax up to Port Simpson on the Pacific Ocean,and when the train shall pass over these rails loaded with the products of Canada and Great Britain and Asia, and we shall enjoy a prosperity still more and still greater than we have had during the last eight years. (Applause.)

Canada First and Forever.

One word more. You have heard my friend Dr. Macdonald, and I think you are satisfied with him; if you are not, then you are very difficult to please, because we are satisfied with him at Ottawa, and if you will send him back again, I can ask for no better man than Dr. Macdonald. My stay in the Province of Ontario must be very short. I come from a neighboring province, and after this week I shall have to go back to that province, and perhaps to the Maritime Provinces; but let me tell you, gentlemen, that though I come from Quebec this is my province as well as yours. (Cheres.) This is my country as well as yours. (Cheers.) I come to you here as a Canadian, and the limits of my country are not the limits of any province. The limits of my country are the ocean and the ocean, and my country is wherever the British flag floats upon the continent of America, and it is in this light and with these words that I leave you, my fellow-countrymen, Canada first, Canada last, and Canada forever. (Prolonged cheers.)

Mr. Geo. C. Gibbons, K.C.

Mr. George C. Gibbons, K.C., of London, followed Sir Wilfrid with a vigorous address, in opening which he referred to his (the speaker's) 35 years' identification with the Liberal party. He rejoiced that never at any previous time were things so hopeful, never had we our reward so fully fulfilled as we seem to have it today. "A few years ago," said Mr. Gibbons, "Sir Wilfrid Laurier went to the Jubilee celebration in the mother country, and no figure there was so conspicuous. Because of his French descent, he became more conspicuous than he could have in any other way. It was a remarkable thing that the Premier of the leading British colony—Canada—should be of French descent. However, he was a loyal Canadian and a loyal British subject. There was nothing that so impressed the general public as the fact that he was there the leading figure, and is it not remarkable today that when you read of British politics you see the influence on Great Britain of the conflict which he started. Who would have thought of Chamberlainism if Sir Wilfrid had not been there? Who would have thought of preference for Britain if your Premier had not raised the issue. It amuses me when I think of the last campaign. We went out and said that if Sir Wilfrid was good enough for our good Queen Victoria to honor, he was good enough for the people of his own country to honor, but our opponents said Sir Wilfrid was a weak man and the real man behind the throne was Tarte—and Mr. Israel Tarte was a devil.

Premier Has an Iron Hand.

The real mild man, the gentle man, the man who had no opinions, the man they said all these things about—they found this man had an iron hand. Sir Wilfrid is with you yet, the leader of his party, of his country. Where is Tarte? Sir Wilfrid is no weak man. (Hear,hear.) The best patriot is the man who loves his country. There is no man loves that flag better than I do, but I always like the Maple with it. We Liberals are just as loyal to the British flag, but we love our Canada best of all, and we love our leader because we know he is a true Canadian. The British nation has given us our language, our laws, our liberty, but whatever it has done for us, we cannot live upon the past. The people of Canada must have a glory of their own if they are going to amount to anything. It does not matter what England, Ireland or Scotland has done. It is what you are going to do. You have got to wield this country. Is this Government deserving of your support? It is said that Providence is with them. It is a good thing to be on the side of Providence. I think we had better be content and stay there. I hope you will not be tempted with any change of allegiance. Do not be tempted with the apple, as it always seems to be on the evil side. (Laughter.) There has been something besides Providence in working out the results we have achieved in the last eight years.

A Tribute to Mr. Sifton.

"We have had a magnificent administration of the Immigration Department. In the old days we used to spend enormous sums of money bringing immigrants to this country. We brought them out here and we paid for more immigration than we got in increased population. Between the years 1880 and 1890, we did not get enough people into the country to account for the ordinary increase. We brought immigrants out, but they drifted into the Western States. The immigration policy instituted by this Government has been carried out on business principles. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has put the right kind of men in charge of the department. I will say this for Hon. Clifford Sifton, the Minister of the Interior—that he has done more in one year to bring immigration to this country than his predecessors did in fifteen. He has adopted a business system. He has flooded the Northwestern States with literature of Canada. There is not a farmer in the State of Iowa, Dakota or Minnesota that does not now know something about Canada. Mr. Sifton has kept at it, and the result has been that last year 120,000 people came into the country. It was not always thus. How sad it used to be when the tide was going the other way, when one of the largest items in the entries of shipments to the United States was household furniture, and it continued until the boast was made that there were 1,181,000 of our people in the United States.

The Tide Has Turned.

"But the tide has turned, and the people are coming to us from the United States. A cartoon published shows Uncle Sam with his Star-spangled trousers marching into the Northwest. We are glad to see it. Let him come. He is welcome. That is what we want him to do.

"What has Sir Wilfrid done for you? What has the Government done? What have you to complain of if his name is on the lips of every statesman in the British Empire? He has crushed the racial cry. He has crushed the religious cry. (Applause.) This is well, as you are never going to have a Canada that amounts to anything until you are ready to shake hands with the French-Canadian and the man from Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and the other provinces. Then we are going to have a glorious Canada. Sir Wilfrid is a credit not only to the whole of Canada but to the whole of the British nation. I know that you are not so foolish, that you are not so stupid, that you will turn him down. The Opposition has made much talk about the Grand Trunk Pacific and its cost. What nonsense! What care I if the railway costs the country $20,000,000? We have to build the road. We will not have people in that Western country unless we have a railway. There is not a single Conservative in the House today but knows we have to have the Grand Trunk Pacific. Twenty-five or thirty millions of a cost is a mere pittance. No person will settle in the Northwest unless there is a railway within fifteen or twenty miles.

Population Follows the Road.

Population follows the road. It will not go ahead of it. Why, if we get half a million people settled along the Grand Trunk Pacific, it will be worth $50,000,000 of your money. It will be worth ten times what the railway will cost the country. We cannot stand still. The Government is building the road because it cannot help itself. We must go on. Our time for growth has come. The Government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier has the courage, maniness and pluck to do its duty, to open up the country. (Cheers.)

Mr. Gibbons referred to the growth in manufactures, saying that the real way to advance them is to give the manufacturer a market for his goods. The Government has done everything it can, and the result is that there is not a manufacturer in the country that knows his business who has not succeeded. There is hardly a factory in London, but what can work day and night. Mr. McClary, the London manufacturer, said last year that he could have sold 100,000 more stoves if he could have made them. One hundred thousand immigrants in a year, Mr. Gibbons said, were as good to the manufacturer as 700,000 persons already settled, because they required more manufactured goods. Canada is not an insignificant country, with a few small scattered states or provinces, but it is an immense country. It is a country larger than the republic to the south, and with vast resources. Are we going to build it up? Are you, when you are building it up, going to take the reins of power from Sir Wilfrid? asked Mr. Gibbons.

A Voice—No.

In concluding, Mr. Gibbons appealed to the young man who is voting for the first time not to cast his ballot for the Conservative candidate, as he would be sorry if he did not mark it for Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the best-loved Canadian.

Before bringing the meeting to a close with cheers for the King, Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Lady Laurier, Dr. Macdonald briefly referred to a statement made by Mr. Borden at Wingham the other night to the effect that the Government wished to take some power from he Auditor-General by introducing a bill giving the Government power to do more mischief with the treasury. Dr. Macdonald said Mr. Borden made the statement to deceive the people, who did not understand the matter. He (the speaker) explained the object of the legislation, showing clearly that it was introduced merely with the object of puting a closer check on every department at Ottawa.

The meeting then dispersed after the usual cheers, and Sir Wilfrid and party were escorted to the depot, where they entrained for Lucknow.

THE LUCKNOW GATHERING

An Immense Turnout at the Old Town in South Bruce.

The grand climax to the great day of triumph was marked by the reception of the Premier here, and the monster demonstration held in honor of his presence in the exhibition grounds. Wingham was grand, but Lucknow was even grander. As the train bearing the Premier of all Canada, together with a host of prominent Liberals, drew into the depot at Lucknow, a great, seething, cheering mass of humanity flowed around the train and waited expectantly. Then, as the Premier and Lady Laurier appeared on the platform of their car and began to descend into the carriages that were ready for them, the great crowd burst into cheers and shouts of welcome. The air was filled with waving hands and hats and handkerchiefs. Never in the history of Bruce County has there been such a grand, spontaneous welcome to a political leader, and this was due to the fact that one and all realized that their distinguished visitor was more than a political leader; that he was a statesman whose renown had spread far outside the boundaries of his land, and whose great deeds for Canada were known far and wide. The Wingham band, which had come on the same train, striking up a triumphant march, fell in behind the carriage containing the Premier, the candidate for the riding, and some of the prominent Liberal workers. Then came the carriage containing Lady Laurier and a number of other ladies. This was the head of the procession, and this was the loadstone which drew after it a procession the like of which, for numbers and enthusiasm, had never been seen in the town since the very beginning of its history. Dozens and dozens of carriages, packed to the full with occupants whose enthusiasm overflowed in many a burst of loud cheering, followed in the wake of the great Canadian's carriage. The Lucknow brass band took up the strains of the march music whenever their Wingham friends with the instruments left off. And then there were scores upon scores of people on foot. The roadway was so packed that there was difficulty for those on the edges to keep from being pushed off the track altogether. Right through the center of the town marched the triumphal parade, the head of it far in advance of the rear, winding over the face of the country towards the exhibition grounds, which, taking the route around the town, was fully a mile from the depot. The glorious sun overhead and the sweet wind playing on the faces of the mass of humanity beneath, added to the animation and picturesqueness of the scene. Overhead were strung banners and devices similar to those in Wingham, and over the big gate of the exhibition grounds was hung this peculiarly striking device: "Laurier, Lucknow, and the Larger Canada." So dense was the crowd that wanted to get inside this same gate that it was some minutes after the first carriages had passed in before the last man was also inside the fence. Inside the fence was one thing, but for all of the crowd to enter the big exhibition hall, spacious as it is, was a physical impossibility. It is safe to say that there was not a square foot inside the building that was unoccupied. There were plenty of openings in the walls, however, and these not only served to let the fresh air in, but to let the voices of the speakers reach the crowds which were literally jammed by the hundreds outside every entrance. The interior of the structure was profusely decorated with Union Jacks, bunting and plants. The wooden platform which had been erected in the center of the building looked especially pretty, having been decorated most tastefully. The bare boards did not show, being buried in masses of flags and bunting. As many seats as possible had been put in place within the building, and so heavily were these loaded that several of them broke in two during the afternoon. But the benches were near the ground, and when some of them cracked ominously, and then allowed their occupants to sink upon the floor, only a little merriment was occasioned, instead of any disturbance, for everyone was in the very best of humor. It was remarkable what close attention was paid to the speakers by the listening crowd ,and this fact amply justified the statement made by Sir Wilfrid that he knew he was addressing an audience of extra high intelligence. The younger element of the voters, many who had probably registered this year for the first time, among them, were conspicuous by their presence and their enthusiasm, and there is no doubt that from the way in which they listened to the Premier, and the appreciation which they showed of his reasoning, that most of the younger vote of Old Bruce will go to support the Laurier Administration in the coming trial on the 3rd of November. Among those who sat on the platform were the following: Sir Wilfrid and Lady Laurier; Mr. Peter McKenzie, Liberal candidate for the Dominion House in South Bruce; J. B. Campbell, president of the Liberal Association of South Bruce; Robert Holmes, Liberal candidate for West Huron; J. Tolmie, M. P. for East Bruce; Peter Corrigan; James Bryan, of the Lucknow Sentinel; G. W. Barrie; Rev. M. McLeod, of Ripley; James Lyons; Dr. McCrimmon, of Ripley; Rev. Mr. Millyard, of Lucknow; Andrew Malcolm, ex-M. P. P., of Kincardine; Rev. Mr. Dunn, of Whitechurch; Morgan Dalton, reeve of Ashfield; P. A. Malcolmson, secretary of the reception committee; R. D. Cameron, chairman, and very many others. The ladies who accompanied Lady Laurier were Mrs. R. D. Cameron, Mrs. W. Conell, Mrs. J. J. Anderson, and Mrs. P. A. Malcolmson. A telegram of regret was read from Mr. J. E. Campbell, Liberal candidate for North Bruce, saying that he was unfortunately unable to be present, but that his heart would be with the meeting. The Premier delivered a long and intensely interesting address along something the same lines that he had done at Wingham. There was no sign in his voice or his actions of any weariness, although the work that he had already done during the day was well calculated to have made some impression upon even a younger man. But every movement of the Premier's hand, every glance of his eye bespoke the excellent health which he is enjoying, and the enthusiasm within him, bred of being the leader in a great and just cause, and a great country towards whose development he has contributed so much. The applause when the Premier rose was an ovation, the like of which has never been seen in the town of Lucknow or in the surrounding country, and, throughout his address, Sir Wilfrid was listened to and applauded in such a manner that showed that his words were accounted good by those who heard them. The candidate, Mr. George C. Gibbons, K. C., Dr. Macdonald, Mr. P. McKenzie and Mr. Robt. Holmes, delivered stirring addresses, and held the attention and sympathy of the crowd right up to the end. At the close of the meeting three cheers were given for the King, for the Premier, for the candidate, for the chairman and for many others, so full to overflowing was the crowd with enthusiasm of the highest sort. The bands and the procession then reformed and the march back to the station was begun. Over two thousand people poured from the building, and from the openings in its sides, and most of them accompanied the Premier to the train, where they remained to give him a parting ovation. The stirring music of two Highland pipers added zest to the scene. As the train pulled out of the depot and started for London, there closed one of the greatest, if not the very greatest, days in the history of the northern counties, and one which will long be remembered by all who had the fortune to take part in its demonstrations.

The Meeting Opened.

The monster gathering was called to order about 2:30 o'clock by the chairman, Mr. R. D. Cameron, of Lucknow, who on behalf of the citizens of Lucknow, expressed the satisfaction felt because of the presence of Sir Wilfrid, the premier of the Dominion. The people felt honored, he said, because this was the first time any premier of Canada had visited the town, and because on this occasion the visiting Premier was the greatest the Dominion had ever known. Mr. Cameron added that during Sir Wilfrid's regime the country had enjoyed great prosperity and had become better known in the eyes of the whole world. The entire population of the Dominion felt proud to be known as Canadians. Mr. Cameron was also pleased to welcome Lady Laurier, and on behalf of the gathering he made the welcome to both the Premier and his wife most hearty. He was also pleased to see the large audience assembled—an audience of the sturdy yeomen of Bruce and Huron, gathered to hear the questions of the day discussed. Mr. Cameron expressed regret at the absence of Hon. William Paterson, Minister of Customs, who he said, was doing valiant service in another part of the Province.

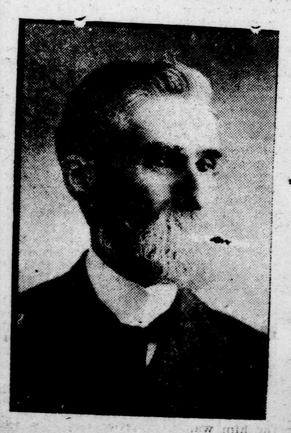
Dr. Macdonald.

Dr. Macdonald, the candidate for East Huron, was the first speaker. Upon arising he said that he had never seen a more intelligent audience before him.

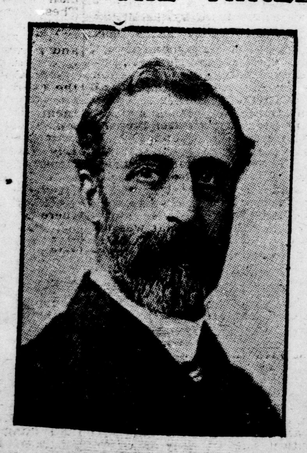
A Voice—That's so!

"It is the duty of everyone here," continued the speaker, "to come out and poll his vote on the 3rd of November. I believe you are all intelligent people, but I shall withhold my opinion until I see how you vote on election day. (Laughter.) We have had many great leaders of our party in the past," continued the doctor, "but for breadth of view, strength of character in private and public life, and whole-souled patriotism, our present leader never was and never will be surpassed. Out of his great wisdom, and out of the wisdom of the colleagues with whom he has surrounded himself, there has been constructed a policy which has opened out the great storehouse of wealth which our great Canada contains, a policy which has made this land widely different from what it was in 1896. Just think of the fact that, during Conservative rule between 1878 and 1896, the total trade of Canada only increased by $66,000,000, while during the eight years of the Liberal regime our trade has increased by $228,000,000. Surely, as intelligent men, these facts alone will lead you to give your support to the present Government. When Sir Wilfrid Laurier came into power in 1896, he surveyed the ground. He was opposed by all the talent and strength of the Conservative party, and this party had much more strength and talent then than they have now. But he and his colleagues framed a policy which would be good for the people of the Canada which he loved. I wish now to consider the proposition made by Mr. Borden, the Conservative leader, with regard to the transcontinental railway, which all admit must be built. I want to show you that Mr. Borden's proposition would cost the people double the expenditure which will be entailed by the Government's scheme." The speaker then went on to show how costly would be Mr. Borden's scheme of extending the Intercolonial Railway across the continent. To buy the Canada Atlantic, as proposed, would mean at least $17,000,000, the cost at which it had been built. From Cote Junction to Sudbury the line would cost $3,600,000. The Canadian Pacific's line between

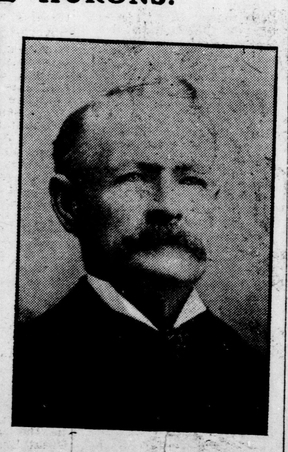
CANDIDATES IN THE THREE HURONS.



Dr. P. Macdonald, Wingham,
EAST RIDING.



Robert Holmes, Clinton,
WEST RIDING.



Thos. Fraser, Brucefield.
SOUTH RIDING.



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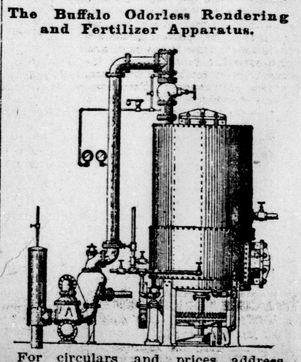
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Sudbury and Fort William, which Mr. Borden wanted to purchase, was a non-paying one. The company had dropped $1,000,000 last year on it, and yet it would cost the people of Canada $28,000,000 to get control of it. This would leave still 430 miles to Winnipeg, and it would cost $27,000,000 to cover this space. Thus Mr. Borden's scheme, so far, would cost $78,000,000. "And," continued the speaker, "would this method of Mr. Borden's open up one acre more of land? Would there be any money paid out to Canadian laborers? Would there be any more money paid over to the farmers for their products? No, I say, and now, on the other hand, think of the thousands of acres that will be opened up by the plan of the Laurier Government, acres that are rich, acres that are only waiting for the population to be brought to them over the new iron road. And all along the line of the new railroad there will open up hundreds and hundreds of new markets for our farmers and our manufacturers. And again, as a result of Mr. Borden's scheme, the Canada Atlantic would become an all American road. The company would build its lines through the northern states, leaving its old Canadian section to be an elephant upon the hands of the Canadian Government. These things which I have said about Mr. Borden's policy I can prove out of his own mouth, out of the Hansard of the House of Commons. Government ownership was not always the policy of the Conservative party. Five months before it was enunciated the Conservative members in the House voted en masse against a proposition of government ownership. The truth is that the Opposition are only trying to injure the prospects of the honorable gentlemen on the platform here before you. The Opposition is not working for the benefit or Canada, but for the purpose of getting into power. Remember that even if what Mr. Borden says about the cost of the G. T. P. were true, Mr. Borden's own project would cost twice as much."

McKenzie a Strong Candidate.

The welcome accorded Mr. P. H. McKenzie, the Liberal candidate for South Bruce, was one of the features of the meeting. The electors cheered the first mention of his name most heartily, and when he arose to address his constituents they continued the applause for several minutes, and, as if to make the scene still more enthusiastic, they indulged in hat and handkerchief waving. Mr. McKenzie is a well-known farmer and throughout the riding has a large following. He spoke briefly. In the days gone by, he said, the people of the northern counties had been visited by prominent men of the Liberal party, but this was a day that was going to be long remembered by the masses gathered to hear Sir Wilfrid. We have in this country, he continued, a great heritage. There was in this country a great people, possessors of that heritage, and under the guiding hand of Sir Wilfrid the country had gone on at a remarkable pace. It had made a record unequaled by any other country. Mr. McKenzie assured his hearers that if he was the choice of the electors he would do his utmost to forward the great interests of Canada. As a farmer e spoke to the farming community, whose interests, he said, were paramount.

Robert Holmes, M.P.

Robert Holmes, the Liberal candidate for the west riding of Huron, was not in good trim to make an address, his voice having been impaired by a week's campaign in his constituency. However, he responded to the introduction of the chairman, and took some of the credit for the appearance of Sir Wilfrid in the northern counties, for he (Mr. Holmes) had attended a meeting in London when the western tour of the Premier was arranged. He also alluded to a story in circulation in the riding—and started in Ashfield—that some years ago he had presided at one of the Margaret L. Sheppard meetings. This Mr. Holmes denied most emphatically, being a falsehood from beginning to end. Mayor Lewis, of Goderich, his opponent, would not meet him (Mr. Holmes) on the platform, although requested to do so, yet he was going through the riding telling his friends that he could not get the Liberal candidate to hold joint meetings with him.

The speaker referred to the constructive policy of the great leader of the Liberal party, the policy of development which, he said, commends itself not only to his own supporters, but also to his opponents as well. "We have a policy of development," he said, "greater than we ever had in the history of this country. We have a policy that is doing more to broaden the lines of trade and commerce than we ever had before, and I ask my Conservative friends as they listen to Sir Wilfrid not to be biased but to read for themselves, inquire as to the facts, and I venture to say that after they do so they will return three representatives of Liberalism from the Bruce." (Cheers.)

Sir Wilfrid Introduced.

The chairman introduced Sir Wilfrid, who on rising to address the audience was greeted with thunders of applause. The majestic audience cheered again and again. As soon as he could be heard he said:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,—My first words to you must be to express to you the depth of my gratitude for the kindness and warmth of the reception which you are pleased to give me on this my first visit to the town of Lucknow. Sirs, as you see, I am no longer a young man. My hair is getting gray—that is what is left of it. (Laughter.) More has gone than what is left. I have been in many political meetings during the last 25 years or so, and I have been all over this continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and I may say that though I have been in larger meetings than this in number, I have never been at a meeting in Toronto, in Quebec or in Montreal where I have been more heartily welcomed than I have been here. I have never felt so much of the heart of the people as I do today. (Applause.) There is a kind of cheer in your welcome that goes to my own heart, and when a moment ago I heard the sound of the piebroch, it brought to my remembrance that in ages gone by your ancestors and my ancestors often fought on the same battlefield, on the same side and they have since fought on opposite sides, but I am proud to believe that in these days that is all over, and whatever might have been between us, and whatever might have been the cause which one time separated our forefathers, we are now met as citizens of the same country, subjects of the same king, and we all have at heart the interests of a common law. I appear before you, ladies and gentlemen, as the head of the Government, as the Prime Minister of Canada. Perhaps I will surprise you if I tell you it is not altogether a bed of roses. There are many thorne under the leaves, but, sirs, if there are thorns under the leaves, if one is exposed to be attacked and vilified and abused, at all events there is consolation in the fact that if there are blows to receive there are also blows to give. (Applause.) And though I am not a Scotchman, and though I have never looked for a fight, I was never afraid of a fight, and I can enjoy it as much any Scotchman dies—(applause)—or any Irishman, for that matter.

Gentlemen, I appear before you as leader of the party, leader of the great Liberal party, the successor of such men as you have heard of — George Brown, Mackenzie and Edward Blake. And if I am in that proud position, it is simply an evidence of the liberality of the institutions under which we live, and the liberality of the Liberals especially, and of the breadth of thought of the great Liberal party. When Mr. Blake, for causes which I deplore, abandoned the leadership in the year 1888, then it was the wish of my friends of the House of Commons, without respect to creed, nationality or race, that I should take up in my hands the leadership which had ben held by those great men. I thought at that time, and I still believe, that it would have been more in accordance with the fitness of things, that a man of your own language should have been chosen. But no. They insisted, that, though I was of a different race, I should at all events lead this great party, and that I should take up the helm of the party, and do for it the best I could. I have done my share of the work. That was in 1888. Eight years afterwards, after a general election, we came to office; and, now, gentlemen, we are on the eve of another election, and it is for you to decide whether or not the present Government is to be continued in office, or whether other men shall take our place.

A Bit of History.

Now, gentlemen let me quote you a bit of our own history. When your forefathers left the hills and dales of Scotland, they brought with them that spirit of independence, that inquisitive mind, that maturity of judgment which is a characteristic of the people who have come from Scotland, the home of the Reformer and liberty. Your fathers came here, and they did not find the free government which they expected to find. The country was then governed by a small oligarchy, which is still remembered as the family compact, and it was thought that it was their business, duty and privilege to govern and others to sweat and toil for them. But now we have a government of the people and by the people and for the people, and it is for you gentlemen of Huron, and it is for you gentlemen of Bruce, who are called upon to take your share of the responsibility of the government of this land, and to determine whether or not the present government is to continue in office or whether they are to give way to other men. Gentlemen, I do not come here to do violence to any man's conscience. I do not come here to impose my own views upon anybody. I come here simply to discuss questions, which interest you as they interest me. We have been in office eight years. The record of our administration is before you. It is an open book which every man can read, and I am free to say that, if you open that book you may find that in some things we have been led in errors, you may find that in some things we have made mistakes, we are only fallible. I do not claim that we have been absolutely free from fault, and I am prepared to say that in some things, purely departmental, we have made error, but, sir, I affirm, and I affirm it without fear of contradiction through the whole pages of this book from the first to the last that no Reformer can find a thing for which the blush of shame shall come to his cheek. We have given you as I claim an honest government and a pure government, and as I said before we have made mistakes in matters departmental and I believe I am justified in saying without false modesty that the record of the government as a whole has been absolutely beneficial to the party and to the country.

We have had an abundance of prosperity, and everybody admits this, whether friend or foe, that the last 8 years have been a period of unexampled prosperity to Canada, but our friends of the Conservative party will not give us any credit for that. They say we have been simply lucky and that Providence has been on our side, and that is true. Providence has been kind to us, and I admit it, and I thank Providence on both my knees for it, but I want to ask you, my fellow countrymen, I want to ask the electors of Huron and Bruce if Providence has been on our side, is that a reason why you should be against us? (applause.) If Providence has been kind to us for 8 years, is that a reason why you should turn us out of office, or if we have been lucky is it any reason why you should put men in office who have been unlucky? (Laughter.) This is a statement that you often hear, that men are born lucky and others born unlucky. I claim I was born under a lucky star, and I do not think my luck has been exhausted. (Laughter.) I think my luck will continue until the 3rd of November, and while I am not a prophet nor do I indulge in political prophecies: let me tell you that there is no more doubt that the present government will be returned to power on the 3rd of November than there is a doubt that the sun shines at this moment. (Applause.) Let me tell you that is not any prophecy. It doesn't require any prophet, an Elijah or a Samuel, or any prophet of the olden times to make such a prophecy as that.

Tupper Was No Prophet.

My friend, Sir Charles Tupper, used to propesy when he was in Opposition he propehcied in 1896 and in 1900, but his prophecies all came wrong, and he was beaten every time. Now, gentlemen, I say I am not a prophet, but the thing is so plain that anybody can read it. I want to know why you should change the Government? I want to know if they have better men than we have, on the other side? (Cries of "No! No!") I say no, and I do not think I would be taxed with exaggeration or with undue pride for doing so. Have they better measures than we have? I say no. Therefore in the name of common sense why should there be a change of Government? But there are at the present time things to which I might call your attention. Not only has Canada been prosperous, but, sir, I am proud to say, that when I shall be laid in my grave, everybody, friend or foe, will have to admit that the life that has been closed was a life devoted to the best interest of Canada. (Applause.) Everybody will have to admit without passion or prejudice that I fought an honest battle in everything. I never appealed to the prejudice of my fellow-countrymen of my own creed, but I fought a battle upon the broad principles of the great Reform party. (Great applause.) I do not know what made me so, I am of French blood, but I do not remember that there ever was a day in my life I did not proclaim myself a Liberal of the English school, a Liberal of the school of Fox, of Gladstone and Bright. God made me so. He gave me these views, and I intend to carry them. I have now been eight years in office and I am proud to say that after eight years in office no man can stand before me, and say that I had prejudices, but on the contrary, I am free of them. When I am speaking in my own Province, I ask those of my own blood to forget the differences of the past, and to stand up for Canada, Canada first and Canada always. Now, gentlemen, everybody admits today that Canada is greater than it was eight years ago. Everybody admits that the name of Canada has traveled far and wide during these eight years. Everybody admits that there are today in Europe thousands and thousands of men who had not even heard the name of Canada pronounced, and today are casting eyes towards this new star that is now rising in the Western sky. Providence did it, say our friends. Well, I admit that it is the hand of Providence, and Providence helps those who help themselves. The sun shines and rain falls on the laggard as well as on the industrious, but it so happens that the industrious is always the lucky one, and if Canada has been prosperous as it has been, it is not because we have been idle during these eight years. It is because of the measures which have been enacted by the Government, and we have lifted Canada step by step to the position in which it is today. Eight years ago we found Canada a small colony, and it is no exaggeration to say that Canada has got up to the rank of a nation.

The British Preference.

The first of these measures, gentlemen, was the British preference, a preference which we gave eight years ago to the products of the mother land. Mr. Foster some few days ago in the City of Toronto stated that we had not invented it at all, and that we deserved no credit for that policy, and that we have not invented it, but simply stumbled upon it. Now, gentlemen, I am not going to quarrel with Mr. Foster as to whether we invented it or stumbled upon it. It is not worth quarreling over, and I will admit that we stumbled upon it. That is our usual luck. That was the work of Providence. The Conservative party was in office eighteen years, and they never stumbled upon anything. Mr. Foster was a member of the Government for about ten years, and he never stumbled on anything of that kind. That was not the kind of things they stumbled upon when he was a member of the Government. What they stumbled upon was not any broad measure of policy. They stumbled, as you remember, on a thing of a very different character. But I will not impress that upon you. Let me show you the position we took when we invented that policy, which Mr. Foster says we stumbled upon. It was a great financial policy for Canada, and a great financial policy for the British Empire at large; a great and powerful policy for Canada, in this that our calculations were that if we admitted the British goods at a preerence, Great Britain would buy more from us, and our calculations happened exactly as we thought they would. In 1896 our importations from Great Great Britain were just $29,000,000—no more. In 1903, the last financial year just closed, these importations had risen from just $29,000,000 to not less than $61,000,000. That is the first thing. What about exportations? England is, you know, our best market, and we should cultivate that market, and we should endeavor to cultivate it by every possible means in our power. Well, sir, in 1896, our exports to Great Britain of agricultural products of all kinds were only $61,000,000, and I am proud to say as a result of the British preference which we gave, last year our exports to Great Britain more than doubled, and from the sum of $61,000,000 they rose to $124,000,000. That is the result of the policy upon which we stumbled. That policy not only favored us, but was the first of these measures which lifted up the name of Canada from the humble position in which it was eight years ago, to the proud position in which it is today. And on a certain night in the month of April, 1897, when my friend Mr. Fielding introduced that policy, and when we launched it upon the eastern breeze, to be carried to Great Britain, and when it reached the shore of Great Britain, the voice of the people was given it, and the next morning the newspapers repeated the words of the night before, and it was announced that the goods of Great Britain were admitted through a preferential rate in all the custom houses in Canada, and from that moment the name of Canada, humble and unknown, at once became famous, and the heart of John Bull was touched as it never was before. The name of Canada, hitherto unknown, was in the mouth of everyone, from our revered Queen to her humblest subject. It was communicated by the press, and especially the commercial world was impressed. And Rudyard Kipling, the noblest poet we have in the English language today, devoted to it his finest production in this way,

"A daughter I am in my mother's house,
But must be mistress in my own."

And, sir, that is the position of Canada in the British Empire. Canada is a daughter to her motherland, but she is mistress in her own house.

And from that day, gentlemen, the name of Canada was lifted up to a height which it had never known before. But that was not all. We had other difficulties yet. We had some difficulties in getting our policy adopted by Great Britain, and what was the reason? Yes, there was a difficulty, and the difficulty was in the shape of ancient treaties, the remnant of what I will call the barbarian ages of the colonial system, treaties which made it impossible to give the preference to Britain unless at the same time we gave a preference to Germany and Belgium. Well, we wanted to give a preference to Britain, but we did not want to give a preference to Germany and we Belgium. What was to be done? We appealed to the British people, we appealed to the British Government to denounce those treaties. This was not the first time this appeal had been made; it had been made before by the Government which had preceded us, it had been made before by the Canadian Parliament, but those prayers had not been heeded. However, we undertook the task and proceeded to appeal to the British Government and the British people. Remember, it was the year of the Diamond Jubilee of her majesty the Queen. It fell to my lot as the head of the Canadian Government to be sent to England, there to represent the Canadian Government and the Canadian people at the festivities of the jubilee. Scarcely had I landed in Great Britain when I made a speech. In that very first speech I stated the question fairly to the British people. I told them that we had a preference which we intended to give them. I stated the obstacles, and I asked them to help us to have those treaties removed.

Treaties Removed.

I did it in these words: "Either England must advance or Canada must recede." These words were quoted the following day in all the press of Great Britain. They were repeated day after day and week after week, and the consequence was that some two months afterwards the treaties, the obnoxious treaties, were denounced by the British Government. (Applause.) Sir, if there had been, as I told you a moment ago, a sensation when we launched our preference, there was another sensation this time not in Great Britain, but all over the continent of Europe. There was a sensation in France, in Italy, in Belgium, in Germany, all over the continent. Who was that young Canada whom nobody had ever heard of? Who was that Canada who had compelled the British Government to take a step which it had up to that time refused to take? From that moment the name of Canada had been before the world, in Europe especially. But that was not all our difficulty.

The treaties which had been negotiated by Great Britain with Germany and Belgium were useful to Great Britain, and Great Britain entered into negotiations with Germany to renew the treaty. The treaty was renewed, but at the same time the obnoxious clause was removed. But Germany would not give the favors to Canada which she was willing to extend to Britain, and as to that we had no cause of complaint. If Germany would do us no favor we had no fault to find. But not only would Germany not give us the same privilege she gave to Great Britain, but Germany did more. Germany undertook to discriminate against us by a hostile tariff. We made representations to Germany. We asked the British Government to intercede in our favor. We represented that if we had acted as we had acted it was not through any hostility to Germany, not because we did not love the people of Germany, but simply because we loved England more.

The German Surtax.

Notwithstanding this, Germany continued to offer to us what we considered an unjust tariff so long as we persisted in giving to Great Britain a preference that we did not give to Germany. Under such circumstances what did we do? We asserted our manhood. We put the surtax upon German goods, and said that in this matter we would compel Germany to give us justice and fair terms. We asserted to the world that a small nation could compel a big nation like Germany to respect its manhood. It is because the Canadian Government has shown that it could grapple with great subjects that it has commanded the respect not only of Great Britain, but, I may say, of all the civilized world. The name of Canada today is not what it was eight years ago. The name of Canada then was scarcely ever pronounced beyond our limits. It was the name of a small Canada; today the name of Canada is that of one of the young and prominent nations of the world. (Applause.) Is there a man in this audience, let him be Conservative or Liberal, is there a man in this audience who can challenge the words I have just stated? And if the Government of which I am the head did nothing more than to bring Canada to the front as it has been, it seems to me in this alone there would be cause for the renewal of the support which you have given us for the last eight years. (Applause.)

A Necessary Railway.

There is another measure which we have brought to the attention of the world, primarily to the attention of the Canadian people, but which today is talked of all over the world—my friend Dr. McDonald has referred to it a moment ago—that is the construction of the transcontinental railway, upon Canadian soil from Canadian harbors to Canadian harbors. This railway, which is of great necessity to the Canadians, has excited the attention of the nations of Europe. I am not going to add to what was stated a moment ago by Dr. McDonald, but I wish to say that that is the issue of the present campaign, whether or not Canada must have a continental railway from a Canadian harbor to a Canadian harbor upon Canadian territory, and upon that issue the Government of today stands or falls. I do not want to have any misunderstanding about it. I lay the question before you, and I appeal with perfect confidence to your spirit of fairness and your intelligence and to your spirit of enterprise, and the way I put the question before you is this. It is the very way in which I put it to the Parliament of Canada. We must have a railway built upon Canadian territory from the Pacific Ocean to the Atlantic Ocean, and every inch of it upon Canadian soil. (Applause.) We have a railway today. We have the Canadian Pacific Railway which is a national railway, but a railway which is blemished by a feature which I have always condemned. The G. T. R. is not altogether a Canadian railway. True, it goes from one Canadian port to another Canadian port, but the G. T. R. does not pass all the way over Canadian territory. It passes over nearly 200 miles of the rails in the State of Maine, and I say that is a blemish, and we must have a railway that runs entirely upon Canadian soil. I hope the day shall never come when our relations with our American neighbors will not be otherwise but friendly. I would look upon it as a crime against civilization that there should be war between Great Britain and the United States, and I do not fear anything of that kind, but if I do not fear actual war, I am always in a dread of commercial war, and I have only to impress upon you my sentiments. I am an admirer of the American people, and I have stated that upon American territory, but whilst I am an admirer of the American people I recognize their great aggressive spirit, and I want you, my fellow-countrymen, you men of Huron and Bruce, I want you to be as thorough Canadians as the Americans are thorough Americans. (Applause.) I do not fear at the present time that our relations with our neighbors may become other than they are, but sir, some few years ago in 1888, we were actually threatened with a stoppage of our commercial intercourse with the United States. President Cleveland at that time actually issued a proclamation that made it possible within a few weeks at most to stop the bonding privilige by which we can use the territory of the United States for our railways, and we want to provide against such a possibility, and if we want our relations to be friendly with the United States the best way to do it is to provide that we should be absolutely independent of them in every way. (Applause.) That is the reason, therefore, why we had determined upon this policy, but that is not the only reason. There are other reasons.

A Thorough Proposition.

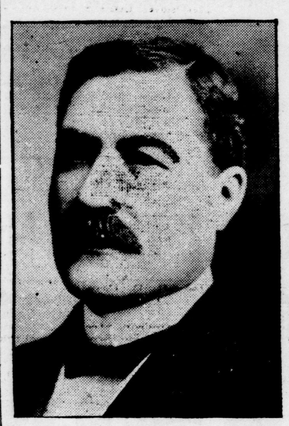
Thousands of men are going into the Northwest Territories. These men will be simply growers of cereals for a long time. They produce now no less than sixty million bushels of wheat, and we want this wheat to be caried by Canadian railways over Canadian territory. These men will require everything that is needed by civilized man; they will require boots and shoes, implements, and garments, and everything of that kind that can be produced by the people of Ontario and Quebec, who are the great manufacturing provinces of Canada. And the best way to provide them with it is to provide a railway which will give access into the Northwest Territories. Another reason is this, from Lake Superior to the ocean, Canada is restricted within the American boundary on the lakes, and St. Lawrence River, and the mountains north of us. Beyond the mountains there is a new Ontario and a new Quebec, and there is a new Canada, and the policy of the Government is to unfold the scroll of territory, and to give access to our country. Is there any man in this audience who will say nay to this proposition? No, I am sure the young and old will agree that this is a thorough proposition; but, sir, it is not at all necessary for me to tire you with giving you reasons in favor of that policy. It is approved of by Mr. Borden. It is true it took some time for Mr. Borden to find his moorings upon that question. He hesitated and looked around again and again, and at last he had to admit that after all the best thing for him was to approve of the idea. He approved of the idea, and what is it he finds fault with? He finds fault with the terms. Dr. Macdonald has given you some figures upon this point, but the question is not exhausted, and I am giving you some more. There are two schemes whereby this railway will be built. There is the scheme of the Government, and there is the scheme of the Opposition. What is the scheme of the Government? You have a right to know from me what the scheme is, and how much it will cost, and how much it will take out of your pockets to build that railway, and I want to give you upon that a fair answer. We have made a contract with the G. T. P. What are the conditions we have made with the G. T. P. for building and operating of that road? The road is divided into two sections—what we call the eastern section, and the western section; one section from Moncton to Winnipeg, and one section from Winnipeg to Fort Simpson on the Pacific Ocean. The section which is to be built by the Government is the eastern section, 1,875 miles, and when it is built by the Government it is to be leased by the G. T. P. Railway. That is the contract and the terms of the contract. By the terms of the lease the G. T. P. are to pay to the Government 3 per cent upon the cost of the road. Now, we expect to build that road by borrowing the money at the rate of 3 per cent. We expect it will cost us $71,000,000 including the interest.

Will Not Cost a Cent.

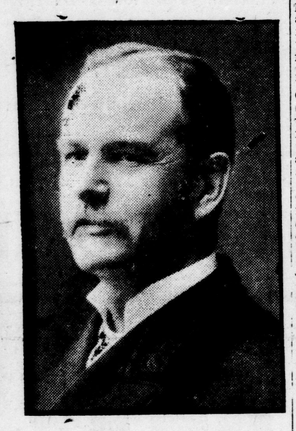
Therefore, the G. T. P. will pay us 3 per cent interest on $71,000,000, or whatever the cost of the road may be, and, therefore, if that is carried out, you will see that that section will cost you nothing whatever. (Applause.) It will not cost you a cent. Now, if a man in the town of Lucknow were to borrow $1,000 to build a house, and built it, and as soon as it is built he could find a tenant who would pay him 3 per cent on the cost of the house, if you borrowed the money at the same rate you are not out of pocket one single cent. No one need be a financial expert to understand it. Now, that is exactly the condition we are in regarding this part of the railway. On the other side of the continent from Winnipeg to the mountains, the G. T. P. are to build the road with their own money, and not with the money of the Government, and we are going to guarantee the cost of the construction for three-quarters of the amount invested in the prairie section and it is estimated that our share, in fact, our liability, will not exceed $13,000 per mile. In the mountain section we are paying three-quarters of the cost of the construction, whatever it may be. It is true, and one is bound to be honest in these matters, that the man who endorses sometimes pays, but in this matter we have every confidence that the Government of Canada will never be called upon to pay one dollar either of interest or capital, on the prairie section, for the reason that in the prairie section the settlers are pouring in from all parts of the world, and from the very first there will be profits. The earnings will be there from the very first. Therefore, from the very moment the road is constructed the road will pay all the interest. There are 480 miles of the mountain section, and it is estimated that there might perhaps be a little more difficulty there. We do not expect that in the mountain section the road will pay for the first year, and we do not expect that in the eastern section the road will pay for the first period. We expect that it will take some years before the road is able to make sufficient money to pay expenses, and to pay interest on the capital invested. We have estimated seven years we shall pay interest on three-quarters of the bonds issued by the company to build the mountain section, and for seven years on the eastern section we make an abatement to the company of the interest on the lease which we are about to give them, so that on both ends our contract with the company is that for seven years we shall pay the interest. Our surplus over all expenditures in the year 1903 was more than $14,000,000, and if you reflect that in the year 1904 our surplus was more than $15,000,000, do you think we would be very much burdened by the sum of fifteen millions and a half? (Applause.)

Now, I ask my fellow countrymen, electors and members of Bruce and Huron in this year 1904, is there anything in the payment of $13,000,000 which should stagger the Canadian people? Cries of "No, no.") When you reflect that our surplus was over $14,000,000, is there anything which will stagger the Canadian people if they are called upon for $13,000,000? (Applause.) The Canadian Pacific was a great work, I admit it. We thought the terms were extravagant. How much did it cost? It cost $25,000,000 in cash and 25,000,000 acres of land, and more than $50,000,000 in finished works on the Lake Superior shore and the Rocky

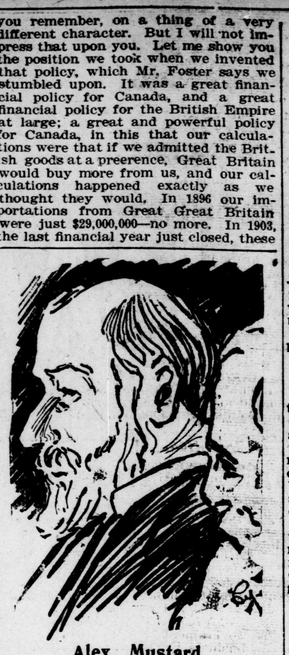
THE LIBERAL CANDIDATES IN PERTH



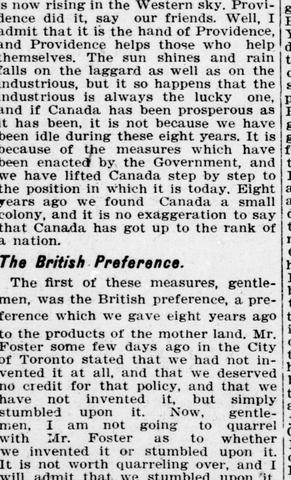
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G. H. McIntyre, St. Marys,
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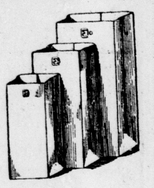
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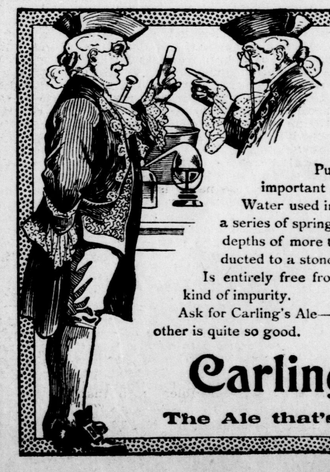
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SMITHS BUCHU LITHIA PILLS
A POSITIVE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM AND ALL FORMS OF KIDNEY AND BLADDER ILLS.
AT ALL DEALERS-25 CENTS.
A CURE AT THIS PRICE.



Water Purity

Pure, hard water is the most important ingredient in ale.

Water used in Carling's Ale is taken from a series of springs with solid rock bottoms at depths of more than 1000 feet, and is conducted to a stone-paved reservoir.

Is entirely free from acid or alkaline and any kind of impurity.

Ask for Carling's Ale—accept no other, because no other is quite so good.

Carling's Ale
The Ale that's Always Pure

DON'T DELAY YOUR VISIT

WHEN SUCH A PLACE AS GLENWOOD IS AT STAKE. DO NOT DELAY YOUR VISIT.

Right in the Direction of the City's Growth.

GLENWOOD

You Know What London's Future Will Be.

There is not a more desirable tract of land in the vicinity of London for a home or investment.

GRAND OPENING DAY—THURSDAY, OCT. 20, 1904

DON'T DELAY YOUR VISIT; investigate at once. We would advise you to go to GLENWOOD opening day; but if you can't go then, go the day after. Take the first possible opportunity if you want one of these beautiful lots. This is one of the best opportunities the people in the vicinity of London have ever had to secure a home site or make a profitable investment. The terms and inducements offered on this property to home-seekers and investors has never been equaled in London. Take advantage of this opportunity to save your earnings and own your own home.

Advantages and Location.

You have never before been offered for so little money so much land of so desirable a character, with such remarkable terms and inducements. Remember that Glenwood has a frontage of 2,390 feet on Hamilton road, East street and Trafalgar street, with a schoolhouse on the property, and is within easy reach of the city.

THE CHANCE OF A LIFETIME

To secure a lot on the easiest terms ever offered. Buy one or more now that you have the opportunity. If you do you will soon own a home of your own and then your happiness will be complete. The only way to secure it is to make a start.

THIS IS THE ONE GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

How to Reach Glenwood.

Take Hamilton road car to Rectory street and go east. Look out for the Free Excursion Car. BE SURE TO MAKE THE TRIP, whether you purchase or not. Salesmen will meet you and show you over the property.

Very Large Lots—4,320 to 6,480 Square Feet, All Facing on 66-feet Graded Streets with 12-feet Alleys in Rear of Every Lot.

Large Lots and Small Prices.

REMEMBER—These lots are full-grown lots, every one plenty large enough for a house and good yard. When we say a large lot we mean most of the lots are 30x144, others 36x145, some larger; that is 4,320 to 6,480 square feet of land.

Size, Quality and Price for Investment.

The majority of the lots cost from $50 to $75. None higher. You can buy thoroughly good well-located lots for $50, while even the highest priced—our largest and finest corner lots—are only $75, or $67.50 for cash. So when you make comparison of different properties on the market, be sure you take these facts into consideration. Therefore, this a rare opportunity, safe, sure and profitable.

Only $2 Down, Balance $1.50 Twice a Month,

Payable on the first and fifteenth of each month.

No Taxes until lot is paid for. No Notes. No Mortgages. No interest. Ten per cent discount for cash. Monthly or quarterly payments arranged if desired. Remember to secure your lot early. It will be too late if you wait long.

Commencing Thursday our salesman will be on the property during the sale every week-day from 9:30 a.m. to 4:50 p.m. City office open daily till 9 p.m.

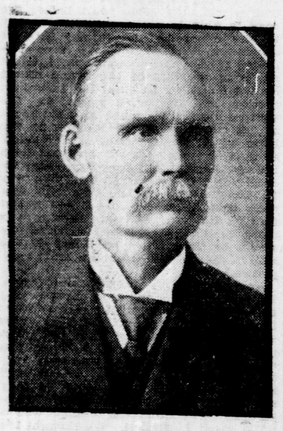
VENDOR---J. WALTER GAGE, ROOM 60, BANK OF TORONTO CHAMBERS, RICHMOND STREET, LONDON, ONT.

Mountains. In all we gave them over $10,000,000 in cash and work and in land, and, gentlemen, in the face of that they object to us building a railway that will only cost the people less than $15,000,000.

Mr. Borden's Plan.

Now, perhaps there are some Conservatives who will demur to my claim. If there are, I do not object. The worst kind of blind man is the man who closes his eyes against argument, and the man who is most deaf is the man who closes his ear against argument. Now, I say, let me give you the plan of Mr. Borden. He has also a plan, and what is his plan? That the railway should be built entirely by the Government and operated by the Government. Well, gentlemen, I do not want to be hard. I do not want to be offensive, but for my part I am surprised that a man like Mr. Borden, my friend Mr. Borden, should bring before the Canadian people such an extravagant measure, and

LIBERAL CANDIDATE FOR SOUTH BRUCE



P. H. MceKnzie, Lucknow

I call it extravagant and impracticable. You tell me that is harsh, but I say it is not too harsh, in view of the experience we have, because we have a railway built by the Government and operated by the Government which cost us $70,000,000, and if we are to judge the future by the past we must expect that on this new railway we will have the same difficulties that we have had on the Intercolonial. What has been the history of the Intercolonial since 1875? Mr. Borden knows, and the friends of Mr. Borden in this audience know that the Intercolonial Railway never paid a dollar of interest on the capital that was invested in it. They never paid sufficient to pay the running expenses of the road. The Intercolonial cost this country seventy and a half million dollars, and it has never earned one dollar of interest. In other words, the ratepayers of Canada and the ratepayers of the County of Huron and Bruce have invested out of your earnings for the building of the Intercolonial Railway seventy million dollars, and you have never received a dollar of interest, and if Mr. Borden's plans were to succeed you would then have this state of affairs on the G. T. P., while under our system you would only have to pay interest for seven years, and then you would be rid of paying interest and you would have the road for nothing. Under Mr. Borden's plans you would have to pay interest year after year upon the amount invested, say one hundred and fifty million dollars. You would have to pay three or four million dollars of interest every year. Not for seven years, but for all time to come, until the angel Gabriel would come with his trumpet to call the living and the dead to judgment, until the time when we shall not think of taxes or anything of that kind. That is the policy of Mr. Borden.

Not a Profitable Operation.

The Intercolonial has been in operation since 1875, almost 30 years, and during all these years it has earned $84,000,000, and to earn that $84,000,000 it has cost us $92,000,000. Do you call that a very profitable operation, and will Mr. Borden tell us that it is an ideal example which he wants us to follow? That is his new policy. He says it is not free from deficit; but place me in power and I shall do better. I shall put an end to the deficit. I have heard that language before, and I have heard it in the mouth of just as good a man as Mr. Borden, and the words afterwards became absolutely false.

The Intercolonial Railway has been administered by as good men as Mr. Borden. The first man who administered that road was as good a man as ever lived in Canadian history, a man whose name is dear to all Canadians, a man the very incarnation of honesty, a man who is known to be one of the very ablest of administrators in Canada—Alexander Mackenzie. (Applause.) You will agree with me, and Mr. Borden will have to agree with me, that Mr. Mackenzie was an able man. And I do not think I will do any injury to Mr. Borden and his friends, if I say I do not find in his crowd any better man than Mr. Alexander Mackenzie. He administered the road for three years, and the result was a series of deficits. Sir Charles Tupper took the administration afterwards from 1878 to 1883. Perhaps there are Conservatives in this audience who are admirers of Sir Charles Tupper, and let me tell you also I am an admirer of Sir Charles Tupper. I have sat opposite him and we have exchanged many a hard blow, and I have always admired his ability, but I do not admire him as a prophet. I think he is a failure in that capacity, but as a man of business everybody must admit he was a man of very great ability; but what was the result of his management of the Intercolonial? Deficit after deficit. After him we had a man who is dear to every Conservative, and whose name is revered by every Canadian, Sir John Macdonald. He tried his hand at the administration of the railway, but the result was deficit upon deficit. After him we had Mr. John Henry Pope, one of the ablest men in the Conservative party, and the result was the same, deficit after deficit. And after him we had Mr. John Haggart, the railway critic of the Opposition of today. The same story followed him. And after him Mr. Blair with the same result. Whether the road was administered by Grit or Tory the result was always the same, always deficit after deficit. You could not have better men or abler men than the men whose names I have given you. They could not make the railway pay because the system is wrong. You cannot administer a railway by a government as economically as by a company, and that is the reason why we never had anything but deficit upon deficit in the Intercolonial Railway.

Have Lost Their Policy.

I am sorry to have to say of the Conservative party they may have the name of the party of which they were once proud to belong, but they have no longer the policy of that party. It is the policy of the Populist party on the other side of the line that they have today, and the leader of the party is so far as I know, no longer Mr. Borden himself, but Mr. W. F. McLean, of the Toronto World, who is bossing it. We must have the railway. Everybody is agreed with me in this. For my part I am no longer a young man, and I cannot hope to live very long, but I hope to see the day when I shall hear the whistle of the engine coming from Port Simpson to St. John, N. B., laden with Canadian and British products and carrying the products of the Great Canada to the great northern land. (Applause.) I lay claim to your attention, my fellow-countrymen of Huron and Bruce. Huron and Bruce are old names to me, when I was a young fellow at school in the old times of John Brown's struggles we always heard of Huron and Bruce. I am glad to be on the soil of Huron and Bruce and I expect that I shall hear once more of the name of Huron and Bruce, and that will be on the 3rd of November when Bruce and Huron have taken rank in the fold of the grand Liberal party from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans. (Tremendous applause.)

Men Behind the Guns.

Mr. George C. Gibbons, K.C., of London, was referred to by the chairman as one of the men behind the guns of Liberalism in the Forest City. As was the case at Wingham, Mr. Gibbons was tendered a hearty reception. He referred to the advance of Liberalism in his city, where the Conservatives 35 years ago had a tremendous majority, but the Liberals kept at it until at the last election Mr. Charles S. Hyman was elected by a majority of 500. He felt that the London Liberals were in some way connected with those of the Hurons and Bruce. At the front of the hall he noticed a banner on which it was written, Huron and Bruce for Laurier, and he thought this should be prefixed with the word "London." (Applause.) He felt that London was their city. He had been asked what the other side—the Conservative party—was going to do in London. Did the Conservatives intend to run a candidate? It was a peculiar thing that there was not yet an opponent chosen for Mr. Hyman, but Mr. Gibbons said there would be a candidate. However, the member elected for the city would be Charles S. Hyman, by a large majority, larger than ever. Mr. Gibbons referred to the race and religious cries raised a few years ago, and said that the one man who had put away those cries was Sir Wilfrid. Thank God, said the speaker, these questions are dead, because we have not got time for them. They were good enough under the Tory regime, when Canada had no progress, and had nothing else to do. (Hear, hear.) Taking up the question of the country's finances, the speaker said Sir Wilfrid had selected as the Finance Minister, Hon. Mr. Fielding, who had succeeded in having surpluses, whereas under the old regime there were deficits, some years amounting to fully $6,500,000. Of course, the expenses of the Government had been increased, but he has had surpluses for the Government, and had made the expenditure less per head than under the Conservative rule. The postoffice department had also been put on a good basis by Sir William Mulock, who had brought about a reduction in the postage rates and converted a deficit of $800,000 into a surplus last year of $200,000. The immigration department and the good work it had done were also dealt with by Mr. Gibbons, who told of the times when the State of Massachusetts alone contained thousands upon thousands of Canadians from the eastern provinces, owing to the condition of affairs in the Dominion. The procession of Canadians to places across the line had ceased, however, and what is wanted is the filling up of the country to the Northwest, and a repetition on the north side of the continent of what has been done on the south. The building of the Grand Trunk Pacific he declared to be an absolute necessity, as Canada could not afford to stand still. Canada dared not leave the western country without a railway, as to do so would be a crime to the inheritance the Almighty had given Canadians. Mr. Gibbons, in discussing the question of public ownership of the road, as advocated by some, said he was opposed to this in the matter of a railway, although not in other enterprises, such as the telephone.

"We cannot stop where we are," declared Mr. Gibbons. "What are you going to do with Canada? What are you going to do with the young men? Do you want them to go to the Western States again, or will you stop them? We have got through with the race and creed cries. We have got through with all the Conservatives' moss-back business. We used to go in the slow way with the mixed train, but we have got express trains of our own now. (Cheers.) All Canadians can join hands now and say we are going to build up on the northern part of the continent a free, liberty-loving people who will not be united to the people to the south of us."

At the conclusion of Mr. Gibbons' addressed, the meeting dispersed in the usual way, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier and party were escorted to the depot, where they boarded a special train for London.



Mr. Robert Holmes.

Keen for a Meeting on the Same Platform With His Opponent.

Hope For the Dyspeptic.

Everyone who has realized the discomfort and distress which accompany a disarrangement of the digestive organs will rejoice with Mrs. S. Macy, of Port Arthur, Ont., in the relief she has obtained after having suffered for so long a time. She says: "I have suffered for the last four or five years from stomach trouble and dyspepsia, experiencing great pain. I took Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets and can truthfully say they have done me a great deal of good. I feel like a different woman as a result of using them, and the after-effect is never unpleasant. These Tablets are for sale by all druggists.

IF YOU ONLY KNEW

More about Japan teas you would probably use less.

"SALADA"

Ceylon Natural GREEN Tea is pronounced by analysts and experts to be the purest and most healthful tea in the wide world. It is as delicious to drink as "SALADA" Black Tea. Sealed lead packets only. By all grocers.

Sweet as a Rose.

"Is it?" she says. "Oh, heaven, it is! Then—then it is true?"

"True? What is true?" he says in a hoarse voice. "For heaven's sake don't be—rash Paula!"

"Flossie!" she says, with the most awful irony. "It is true, true, and I —I was right when I doubted. Oh, heaven! Don't—don't touch me!" for he has drawn nearer as he leans against the colt.

"Paula!" he says, and his voice is thick and heavy, the drops of perspiration standing on his brow, "before heaven——"

"No, no! No vows! Answer my plain —plain questions, or remain silent. A light, an awful light, is breaking in upon me! Answer me at once, if — if you have any mercy!"

He bows his head, smitten to the heart. It has come, this that he has dreaded. Like a nightmare it has loomed before him, and now it is here to be faced.

"Where"—she pauses and wets her dry lips—"where have you spent the last three days? Have you been with her?"

If he could lie, a lie would save him; but, with all his faults and follies, this hero of ours is a gentleman, and a lie will not come to his lips, though he would give half a world for it.

He hangs his head. His silence is answer enough.

Paula hides her face for a moment, then, as if ashamed of her weakness, she raises her head and looks at him standing bareheaded before her, for some blind instinct has caused him to take off his hat.

"And that—that locket holds her portrait! Oh, Heaven! and when I asked you the other night you lied—you lied to me!"

"Paula, listen to me!"

"Not one word!" she says, desperately; "if I listen to you I am lost. I want only simple, plain answers to my questions. That locket contains the portrait of the—the girl you loved, and still love, or why have you left me for her?"

"Paula, listen to me!" he says, desperately, his face white and working; "you do not understand——"

"No, no, I can never understand, I shall never understand how a man—I do not say an honorable man—can have acted as you have done. And she—I understand now how she could write as she has done."

He looks up, a sudden, fierce suspicion in his eyes, and a fierce angry curve about his lips.

"Has she dared——" he says.

"Dared!" echoes Paula, "and why should she not dare? Was I not robbing her of what she valued above all the world holds? Was not I a newcomer, a new fancy"—oh, the bitterness of that reflection!—"coming between her and her happiness? Dared! If I had been in her place I would have done the same."

"Show—show me the letter," he says, almost inaudibly.

"No, no—a thousand times no!" she answers, passionately. "It was the appeal of one wronged woman to another, and I will not show it to you."

"Paula!" he says, and he tries to speak calmly, coolly. "Will you listen to me? Will you try and understand? Heaven knows, I would spare you if I could; but I must speak plainly. This girl——"

"Silence?" she says, passionately. "How dare you speak contemptuously of her? Dare you tell me that you do not love her?"

He is silent. How can he explain to her—the embodiment of purity—how matters really stand!

"Will you tell me that? No, you cannot with her portrait in your locket, and remembering that you have just come from her! Sir Herrick"—his heart sinks at the formal title—"Sir Herrick, you have wronged both her and me—her by leaving her, me by protesting vows of love when your heart belonged to another. There is nothing more to be said, but—oh, why, why did you do it!" and the sweet voice breaks into a sob.

"Paula listen to me?" he says, desperate and frenzied. "You do not understand! Before Heaven, I swear I have loved only you?"

"And yet you carried her portrait in your locket? You left me for her! How can you ask me to understand?"

"By Heaven, I don't know?" he assents in despair. "I never can hope to get you to understand or forgive me!"

"Forgive!" she says, and a soft light breaks over her pale, storm-smitten face. "Yes, I can forgive! Thank Heaven, I can do that. But I cannot forget, not yet. I cannot forget, Sir Herrick!"

He raises his head, bent low before her.

"If—if you have done me a grievous wrong, and I think you have, grant me this prayer."

He looks up with black-luster eyes.

"Do not let us meet again. From henceforth let us be strangers. I—I have suffered much, spare me for the future. That is my only prayer. If I dared venture another, it would be that you should make happy that other —the girl called Flossie."

He makes a contemptuous gesture, but his eyes still cling to hers.

"Make her happy, for I think she loves you. As for me, I am but a waif and stray in the stream of your pleasant, lightsome life, and I—I shall soon be forgotten."

"Paula!" he cries, with all a strong man's passionate soul in his cry. "Listen to me, I swear that I love you only. That there is a great, an awful mistake—if you only knew——"

"I only know that you loved another before you saw me, that you must love her now, or why did you leave me?—that you carried her very portrait where mine—if you had loved me—should have rested. I know only this, but it is enough. Sir Herrick, I—I cannot forget, but I forgive. And—and I wish you every happiness. Good—good-bye!"

And before he can put forth a hand to stop her, she slips into the saddle and rides off."

He stands looking after her—stands dumb and motionless, as benumbed as a statue.

It has all been so sudden—think how five minutes ago she rested on his breast with frank, trustful love!—that he has scarcely realized what has befallen him. And it is this; that he has seen the last of—exchanged the last word with, the only girl in all the world he can ever love.

He stands and looks after her as a man might look who sees the fairy promise of a life's longing and a life's happiness vanishing from him; then he starts and rushes forward, for the slight figure bent over the colt has wavered in the saddle and is falling.

[To be Continued.]

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Make you jump with pain, too. You'll quit limping in 24 hours by using Putnam's Corn Extractor. It can't fail, because guaranteed. Fifty years in use, painless, swift and sure. Insist on having Putnam's.

Radium is said to be well but finely distributed in the crust of the earth. New finds in some country are reported almost daily.

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder is a boon to any home. It disinfects and cleans at the same time. 3

An engineer of the Canary Islands has devised a method of extracting electricity from the atmosphere without the use of chemicals or a dynamo or any motive force.



Make exquisite Sandwiches —tasty—nourishing—and so convenient.

CLARK'S POTTED HAM, " BEEF, " TURKEY, " GAME } Good Grocers sell them.

ALSO MANY OTHER VARIETIES

W. CLARK, Manufacturer, MONTREAL. 70